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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE NEXT MOVE.

THE people of England and France hungered and thirsted after Sebastopol. There were not wanting statesmen and publicists in either country who would have baulked the public appetite if they could have done so; nor were there wanting others who saw so much of the difficulty of the enterprise as to be blind to the possibility of its success. But the public instinct proved itself superior to the fears of the timid and the reasonings of the wrong-headed and wrong-hearted. It never despaired or even doubted of the ultimate victory, for it felt that possession of Sebastopol was the point of honour; and that the defeat of the Allies, and the relinquishment of the enterprise, would not only involve present humiliation, but future loss of prestige, power, and place in the world's opinion. The heroic sentiment of the people pervaded the mind of every British, French, and Sardinian soldier in the Crimea. The brave men who were exposed to all the actual horrors of the war, to misery and discomfort in every shape, to fatigue in the trenches, to cold and exposure to the elements, to disease in its most fearful forms, and to the harassing sorties by day and night of an infuriated enemy, never gave way to despondency or discouragement. If at any time the shadow of such feelings passed over their minds, it arose, not from their own sufferings, but from the rumours which occasionally reached the Camp that there were men at home, and

in high places, who in their ignorant impatience exaggerated difficulties, depreciated successes, and were ever more inclined to carp and cavil at inevitable mistakes than to render honour to the heroism which shows itself in waiting and in suffering as usefully, if not as brilliantly, as in acts of daring and in victories achieved at the cannon's mouth, or the point of the bayonet.

Though, up to the time at which we write, Europe owes to the electric telegraph alone the knowledge which it has acquired of the immortal achievements of the 8th and 9th of September, it knows sufficient to be able to estimate at their proper value the actual and proximate results of the victory. The organs of Russia may pretend that the evacuation of Sebastopol by Prince Gortschakoff will not only not weaken, but actually strengthen his position in the Crimea; the bribed and Russianised press of Germany may echo the silly boast, or otherwise attempt to argue away the victory of the Allies till they almost persuade themselves that victory is defeat, and glory disgrace; but the nations of Europe know as well as Prince Gortschakoff and the Czar Alexander themselves, that in the capture of Sebastopol is involved the destruction or surrender of the Russian army in the Crimea. How this result is to be attained, it is not for the journalist to state; but on this as on other occasions he can make himself the oracle of the public heart, and, sharing its confidence and enthusiasm, as well as its instinctive sense of the inevitable, can reason from the past to the future, and predict the impending and still greater triumph, with-

out pretending to know the successive steps by which it will be accomplished.

There is only one part of Europe where the news of the fall of Sebastopol has not been received with acclamations of delight, and that is within the gloomy circle of the Russian frontiers. Even in Spain and Portugal—once great enough to interfere in European politics, but now sunk to the level to which the peace-at-all-price party would reduce this country, if their absurd doctrines of non-intervention could be made the rule of our conduct—even in these apathetic and third-rate States the capture of the Malakoff and the evacuation of Sebastopol have excited the admiration and cordial good wishes of the people. Throughout the rest of Europe the feeling has been more intense, and the Central and Southern States of Germany and Italy, though overshadowed by large armies and despotic Sovereigns, having a natural sympathy with the system of government of which the Czar is not only the representative but the support, heave with expectation, and long as ardently for the next move in the mighty game as the Allied Powers themselves; and pray as fervently as Englishmen and Frenchmen that each blow struck against Russia may be more stunning than its predecessor, until, rendered powerless for future aggression, the Barbarian Empire may be brought within the pale of Civilisation, and made to conform to its laws and responsibilities, and to its code of international honour.

We are not likely to know, at least for the present, how the



BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.—FORGE OF THE LEFT SIEGE TRAIN, SKETCHED BY E. A. GOODALL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



news of the fall of the great Crimean stronghold has been received in Russia. The Czar himself knows what to think of it, and so, no doubt, do Prince Menschikoff, Count Nesselrode, and the other magnates and dignitaries who surround his person and share his councils. But what of the people? Do they believe, with the scribes of Brussels and Vienna, that the abandonment of Sebastopol is a great strategical movement?—that it strengthens Prince Gortschakoff's position?—and that it prepares the way for the final and ignominious discomfiture of the Allies? Do they think the telegraphic wires will next convey to them the pleasing intelligence that, after a due administration of the stick to the unwilling, and of *raki* to the willing, soldiers of Holy Russia, Marshal Pelissier and General Simpson have been driven into the Black Sea? Perhaps they do; for the enormous lying, which is the rule of the present, as it was of the late, Czar, sticks at no invention that can keep the ignorant people in good humour for a day, and at no falsehood, however gross and clumsy, which can pander to the fanaticism, or feed the vanity of bigots and barbarians. But if such delusions exist they are not likely to be of long continuance. The truth can only be hidden for a time, and when the Russians learn, as sooner or later they will, that their once powerful fleet is rotting under the waves of the Black Sea, instead of riding triumphantly over them; that the Allies have possession of something better and more valuable than a "blood-stained ruin" in Sebastopol; that Prince Gortschakoff and General Liprandi are out-manœuvred on every side; that they have been starved into surrender, or thoroughly beaten in fair fight in the open field; and that the Crimea is virtually wrested from the Russian Empire, they will begin to suspect, what the rest of the world already knows, that an Imperial ukase may be nothing better than a monstrous invention, and that their Czar, though the head of a religion, can lie to serve the purposes of the moment as glibly as a Viennese diplomatist. Nor are the events in the Crimea the only chinks by which the rays of light will penetrate into the minds of the Russians. Whatever may be believed at Moscow, Novgorod, or Tobolsk, the people of St. Petersburg must be aware that the presence of the British and French fleets in the Baltic is an insult and a humiliation which the Czar has been unable to avenge. Even if those fleets had not prevented the growth of a northern Sebastopol by the destruction of Bomarsund; if they had not ravaged Sveaborg, shut up the Russian navies ingloriously behind the walls of Cronstadt, and menaced from day to day the safety, if not the existence, of the capital, the Russians of all classes in the Baltic, and many other provinces, know to their cost that the power of France and Great Britain has not been exerted in vain. They know it by their ruined commerce; by the hardships of a failing revenue and an augmented taxation; by the terrors of forced loans and insatiable conscriptions; by gloom, anxiety, and distress; and by the knowledge that all this has to be endured without a single advantage to compensate for it, or a single victory either in Europe or in Asia to shed a transitory gleam of glory on the darkness of their misfortune. There is a certain limit of degradation which no nation, however barbarous, will suffer its rulers to overpass without calling them to account. The world does not yet know what that limit is in Russia. But unless the fortunes of the Czar mend with the coming winter, or unless by tardy concession he sue for the peace which he formerly spurned, it is likely that he may have an account to settle with his own subjects before the genial breezes of the next spring shall open the waters of the Baltic to a fleet that shall inflict upon Cronstadt the fate of Sebastopol.

SIEGE TRAIN BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.

THE picturesque scene upon the preceding page has been engraved from one of the most effective sketches in which Mr. Goodall has depicted the "Progress of the Siege." Here he has represented, with remarkable breadth, the Forge of the Left Siege Train, Third Division. Still, this is a scene of comparatively still life of the Camp, much of which is to be seen here. "There are intervals in the day," says the *Times* Correspondent, in one of his vivid letters descriptive of the bombardment, "when you might suppose that 'villanous sallypore' had no more to do with a modern siege than an ancient one, and that all this demonstration of a state of conflict was merely an amicable suit upon an extensive scale. There are times at night when angry and sudden explosions spring up as if by some unaccountable impulse or conjuration, and continue with an impetuosity which seems as if it intended to finish the whole business in a moment. There are times when the red fuses turn and tumble the air like hot coals belched out of a volcano, and dance successive hornpipes upon nothing; then the chatter of small-arms breaks upon the ear in distant imitation of the heavy artillery, like a little dog yelping in gratuitous rivalry of a big one. The fighting is done by jerks and starts, and the combatants, like Homer's heroes, stand at ease the best part of the time, and take it coolly, meaning deadly mischief all the while."

THE RECENT ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE FRENCH EMPEROR. —Before proceeding to his box in the theatre, the Emperor dispatched a messenger to Dr. Conneau, at Villeneuve L'Etang, desiring him to allow no living soul to communicate with the Empress till he himself should return. This was done. On his return he spoke to her of the representation at the Italian Theatre, and of indifferent things, and she passed the night in ignorance. Next morning the Emperor entered the Empress's apartments early, and, after an hour's conversation, got up, and was going away, when all at once turning round suddenly, with the door still in his hand, he said, "I had almost forgotten to tell you of last night's incident! Some one either really did fire a pistol at your ladies' carriage, or let off a squib close to it. At all events there was a detonation, and poor Madame de Malart's fright was something too amusing. She persists in it that she was fired at. I maintain it was only a squib; but, however, I assure you she was very comical in her alarm." The Empress entered into the joke, laughed; and, whatever she may learn hereafter, the effects of the shock are over.—*Paris Correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.*

SECRET TREATY BETWEEN THE ALLIES AND DOMINICA.—England and France are not so fully occupied by Russia but they can find time to watch Brother Jonathan, and keep control of the gates of the Pacific trade. A reliable correspondent in Madrid assures us that a private treaty has been made by France, England, and Spain with the Dominican Government, in which the latter, for a certain consideration, has pledged itself to the following conditions, viz.:—No settlers from the United States, of any class or colour, shall be encouraged to hold lands or take up their residence in St. Domingo. No land for mining purposes, factories, or coal depôts, shall be sold, leased, or ceded, either to private companies or to the American Government, without the prior consent of the French and British Governments. Now let us examine the meaning of these conditions:—The island of St. Domingo covers the free passage of our trade by the Caribbean Sea and the Isthmus of Darien, as Cuba covers the Gulf of Mexico and the use of the Tehuantepec transit. It is a cardinal object with England and France to keep to themselves the command of those great gates of communication between the various sections of the American Union, and to prevent us from controlling the West India market. This explains the promptitude with which those Powers sent their order to St. Domingo to cancel the treaty with the United States, and which they effected without the least remonstrance from our Cabinet. The tame acquiescence of our Government in this outrage encouraged them to follow up their advantage by a triple treaty with Spain for the general protection of negro and European interests in the Antilles. This compact with the Dominican Republic takes away from the United States the only chance open to them for a commercial foothold therein, and the Allies may now take their own time to hand over Cuba and Porto Rico to Sambo and Satan—the rest of the West Indies is theirs already.—*New York Herald.*

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

"AFTER a feast comes a famine," saith the adage. The great, grand, and all-important intelligence of last week is succeeded by a total dearth of news this. We have not yet recovered our breath from the wonder with which the fact of our success—long expected, yet seeming to come so suddenly at last—has filled us, and a flat calm has succeeded to all the excitement.

In the absence of any fresh intelligence, we must relate to our readers some of the doings of last week, in honour of the taking of Sebastopol the Impregnable. The "Te Deum" at Notre Dame was the grand event of the day. The Imperial cortège was composed precisely as it had been for the departure of the Queen. In the first carriage, drawn by six horses, came the Prince Jerome, in the uniform of a General of Division; in the second, with eight horses, appeared the Emperor alone (the Prince Napoleon was absent on his Norman excursion, and the Empress rarely appears in public at present). The Cent-Gardes, the Guides, and the Cuirassiers escorted the procession, which arrived at half-past twelve before Notre Dame, where were already assembled the members of the various *corps diplomatique*, the *corps d'état*, and other high functionaries. On the Emperor's entrance, he proceeded to the throne, elevated for the occasion, in the church, and knelt on the *prie-dieu* placed in front of it, after which the ceremony commenced. Among the list of persons most noted on the occasion were Abd-el-Kader and the old General Despeaux, who counts sixty-five years of service, and is, we believe, the oldest General in Europe. In the speech of the Archbishop of Paris to the Emperor, he made allusion to the position of the Empress. In the version of the discourse published in the *Moniteur* this paragraph is left out, though it appears in the other journals. The absence of the representatives of Wurtemberg, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, and Bavaria from the ceremony has been considerably commented on. The first of these abstained from appearing in consequence of the relationship of his Sovereign to the Imperial family of Russia. The Ministers of Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium, acted consistently with the neutral position they have continued to maintain from the commencement of the war; and the presence of the representative of Bavaria, was simply prevented by his being in the country, at too great a distance to return to Paris in time for the solemnity. All day, not only the principal, but many of the most insignificant streets were *pavoisés* with innumerable national and fancy flags, and at night a brilliant illumination took place.

All politics and all opinions gave way before the general feeling on this occasion. Among the most splendid of the private illuminations, was that displayed by the hotel of M. Thiers, in the Place St. Georges. Nor were the populace behind-hand in the universal demonstration; not only the fronts, but in some places the backs of the houses inhabited by the members of the working class, were lighted up. In one street, the rue de Lappe, a mere alley, occupied principally by tinkers and sellers of old iron, the inhabitants subscribed a sum of sixteen pounds to make a really splendid illumination, and such was the demand for lampions that, after the morning, none could be procured.

All the theatres gave, on the occasion, gratis representations. At the Grand Opéra was performed a cantate, composed by M. Auber; at the Opéra Comique, one by M. Adolphe Adam; and at the Théâtre Français were recited verses written by the manager, M. Arsène Houssaye, whose literary reputation stands too high to make it necessary to recall the fact to our readers.

As may be supposed the arguments *pro* and *con* the establishment of peace, as a consequence of our late successes, run high, and occupy a very large portion of public and private attention.

It seems quite decided that the newly-established and magnificent body of Cent-Gardes is to be abolished, and the members composing it to return to the active army, some with their former grades, others in the rank of *maréchaux des logis chefs*. Doubtless there are good reasons to be advanced for this decision; but it really seems a subject to be regretted, that, after the difficulties that have been encountered, and the sums of money expended in the organisation, so fine, and, for the purpose required, so efficient, a body of men should, within a few months of its establishment, be dissolved.

The intended visit of the Emperor to Boulogne has been deferred; but, the preparations for his reception there continuing to advance, it is supposed the excursion will shortly take place.

The extraordinary warmth of the weather, which more resembles June than late in September, and the accompanying dryness, continue unabated. The consequence is an unusual supply of fine late fruits—peaches, especially, which are of peculiar excellence and abundance; plums are however, an exception to the rule, and apples are extremely scarce. We fear that, as a general rule, the hopes conceived of the harvest will be far from being fulfilled. In some places the grain is good, but in many others, in the north of France especially, the crops are extremely thin and of poor quality.

The question some time since agitated, of establishing a grand almonry of the Crown, is again brought on the *tapis*, and seems likely to be carried.

The Odéon has produced a new piece from the pen of M. George Sand, "Maitre Favilla," which seems likely to be very successful. The plot is extremely simple; and, indeed, the interest of the piece turns almost entirely on the drawing and developments of the characters, which is done with a hand at once delicate and masterly. The Odéon has also accepted, and is about shortly to produce, an historical drama in five acts, entitled "Une Intrigue au Louvre," written by M. Charles Edmond. The period is the reign of Louis XIII., and describes the struggles of Lunes and Concini. "Aimer et Mourir," at the Vaudeville—another historical piece, by M. Michel Masson—has excited some attention, but is of mediocre merit.

SPEECH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

The Legislative Session was opened by the King in person, on Monday, at the Hague. His Majesty's speech was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—It is with real satisfaction that I am able to announce to you on the present occasion that our relations with other Powers are distinguished by sentiments of amity and good-will. In the midst of the war in which several friendly States are still engaged, we continue to maintain a system of strict neutrality, which, religiously observed by us, is appreciated by the belligerent Powers. The land and sea forces continue to merit our approbation by discipline and zeal in the accomplishment of their duties. The extension of the matériel of the navy, now become urgent, is the object of my particular solicitude. The high interest inspired by our colonies and possessions in other parts of the world makes it a great pleasure to be able to inform you that peace and order preside there; that the sanitary condition of the Indian Netherlands has in general much improved during the last few months, and that the state of the crop is favourable. The steps that we have been long taking to obtain from the Empire of Japan a modification of the system of exclusion followed by that empire, have not been without result. The privileges accorded by the Japanese Government to other nations are equally guaranteed to us. The State Commission charged to inquire into the situation of the slaves in our possessions beyond sea, has recently made its report. I flatter myself that its laborious task will result in the presentation of the draught of a bill on that interesting subject. The end I have always ardently pursued has been to make the moral development of the nation progress in unison with its material prosperity, by encouraging instruction and the arts and sciences, as well as undertakings of industry and public utility, and as much as possible to protect them. Though the influence of the war has been sensibly felt by our commerce and navigation, these important branches are yet, however, in a satisfactory position. The produce of the taxes answers liberally to our expectations. The favour-

able situation of the State finances enables me to continue the redemption of the debt. I propose to give you an early opportunity of examining draughts of bills that will be laid before you in virtue of the 5th additional article of the fundamental law. These draughts and other legislative subjects will afford us a vast field for witnessing, during the present session, your zeal in the important task intrusted to you.

Gentlemen,—The country has its eyes fixed on you. It expects, from your agreement in common, fruits of a nature to consolidate order and prosperity. Let us do our best that this hope may not be deceived. Above all, let us show that we know how to appreciate the numerous blessings vouchsafed by the Almighty to our beloved country. We cannot be too grateful for their abundance. We declare the Session of the States-General to be opened.

KING BOMBA GIVING WAY.

We are glad to learn that M. Mazza, the Director of the Secret Police at Naples, whose recent outrages on humanity and justice have excited the remonstrances of foreign States and the general disgust of Europe, has been dismissed from his office, partly by the advice of the Neapolitan Ministers, and partly, it is said, in satisfaction of the just demands for redress preferred by the British Government. It will be remembered that this personage had the insolence to convey a threatening message to Prince Satriano, because a gentleman connected with the British Legation at Naples, and therefore obnoxious to the suspicions of the police, had paid that nobleman a visit in his box at the theatre. The same official had recently revived the practice of the *bastinado* in Naples, and had even threatened to subject men serving in the King's forces to the extravagant persecutions of the police. There seems to have been a touch of madness in the absurdities of which this wretched instrument of a contemptible tyrant has been guilty, and his paltry acts of cruelty and brutality have done more to shake the security of King Bomba's throne than all the police agents in Naples can do to protect it. Within the last few days, however, the information that a squadron of British and French men-of-war was on its way to the Bay of Naples, the imperative remonstrances received from London, Paris, and even Vienna, and possibly the defeat of the Russian army at Sebastopol, appear to have convinced this infuriated Monarch that he was likely to be the victim of a hopeless cause; and, instead of sacrificing himself to the emergency, he has thought proper to dismiss M. Mazza, the subordinate agent of his tyrannies.

A letter in the *Paris Presse* says:—

I give you the following from a certain source. Everybody now knows of the death of the unfortunate Lorenzo, who was bastinadoed for having replied with dignity to the insults of the *sbirro* Campagna. It should be known that Lorenzo's *bourreaux* were ordered to pause four minutes between every blow of the stick, and the number of blows awarded was one hundred! The surgeon in attendance remonstrated after the fiftieth stroke, and declared that if the punishment was carried further death must inevitably ensue. But neither the generous intervention of the surgeon nor the piercing shrieks of the victim could stay the executioners. The hundred blows were scrupulously administered (the four minutes' interval being observed throughout); and, after a torture which lasted seven hours, the unfortunate man was transported to the prison hospital, where he very speedily expired.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste on Saturday afternoon, with advices from Bombay to August, and from Calcutta to August 9. The most important intelligence is that relating to the Santhal rebellion, which seems to be breaking down. The insurgents are withdrawing to their fastnesses, making occasional raids in small parties upon villages far away from the places in which the troops are located, and are reported to be building stockades in the jungles north of the More River, behind which they have retreated. The hill tribes—for the Santals are lowlanders, dwelling on the spurs of the Rajmahal chain of the Vindhyan Mountains—have not joined in the outbreak, and are said to be determined not to permit the rebels to take refuge in their country. If this be correct, the reduction of the Santals will become a far easier task than was anticipated. The army which is to take the field against the Santals has not been detailed, but as all officers on leave, and several on staff employ, belonging to the 7th, 8th, 15th, 31st, 40th, 42nd, 50th, 56th, and 63rd Native Infantry, have been ordered to join, there can be no doubt that all these corps are to be employed. The 11th Regiment of Irregular Cavalry and a considerable amount of Artillery were also gone, or going, to the scene of the insurrection. At the commencement of the outbreak a telegraphic message was sent to Madras for troops, and the reply was that there were none to spare.

There has been an occurrence in the Gorrukpoore district which may possibly lead to a disruption of our friendly relations with Katmandoo. The Nepalese crossed the frontier in pursuit of some thieves, whom they apprehended, and suspended the body of one of them, whom they put to death, on the boundary pillar. For this violation of the British territory the resident at Katmandoo has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction, and to insist upon the most ample apology for the insult.

On the Peshawur frontier there has been a little plundering, and troops were ordered out to chastise the marauders. Jowahir Singh remains at Murree in the sulks; his dispute with his uncle, the Maharajah Goolab Singh, will be amicably settled. Mr. Lawrence will be the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in which proconsulate it is said and believed that Scinde will be included. All is tranquil in Pegu, and the mission to Ava, which is on a very splendid scale, was to leave Rangoon on the 1st of this month, and was expected to reach its destination about the 20th.

AMERICA.

The mail-steamer *Pacific*, which left New York on the 5th inst., arrived at Liverpool on Saturday. The only item of general political interest contained in the American papers brought by the *Pacific* is an account of a new secret society called "the Chicaroons," or more properly "the Templars," and believed to comprise at the present time from 5000 to 6000 voters in the city and county of New York. According to the *New York Daily Times*, "certain leading members of the Know-Nothing order are practising on their associates the tricks they learned from them, and seek to break them down just as together they have striven hitherto to break down other political parties." The Templars' was the name given to this new organisation. Professing to belong to the American order, its object was to control it—to shape its policy, dictate its measures, and designate its candidates. It has succeeded very well in all these efforts thus far, as most of the professed Know-Nothing nominations are, in fact, the selections of the Templars. Their ritual sets forth their principles. Members are compelled to swear strict obedience to the majority—at all hazards, under all circumstances, and as against all other alliances and associations—under penalty of death. They are to abjure Catholicism; not to marry Catholics, nor hold any social intercourse nor to trade with them; nor in any way recognise them as fellow-citizens. It is impossible to conceive anything more outrageously proscriptive than this creed. It is of the very essence of the malignant bigotry which burnt heretics at the stake, and taught theology by the rack and the thumbscrew. If there was ever any hope that the Know-Nothing movement might lay aside its fanaticism and intolerance, it must disappear now that the Order is coming under the control of a new cabal tenfold worse than the first.

By operating inside of the Order of Know-Nothings, they have succeeded (says the above journal) in influencing the action of several Ward Councils. The entire Know-Nothing Executive is said to be controlled by the "Templars," and they have thirteen members in the Grand Council of the State of New York. Previous to the late convention at Binghamton a Grand Temple was open in Syracuse by Messrs. Bacon, Bullock, and Williams, for the purpose of controlling the action of the Know-Nothing party. In this they were successful, and the entire "American ticket," as it is called, is merely the ticket supported by the "Independent Order of Odd Americans," "Templars," or the society known by these various titles. But chiefly in its action upon the Order of the United Americans this organisation rendered itself obnoxious. By packing the various chapter-rooms with its members, they were enabled to defeat measures which that party deemed essential to its welfare.

The *New York Herald* learns, from an authentic source, that contracts have been made for the introduction this year into the island of Cuba of large numbers of African slaves. One party alone has contracted for the supply of seven thousand. Portuguese agents are now in New York making arrangements.

Letters from Norfolk and Portsmouth state that the yellow fever had assumed a milder form in those cities. A sufficient number of physicians and nurses had arrived from Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans to take proper charge of the sick, and a rapid improvement in the public health was anticipated.

A large portion of the cotton made last season in Louisiana is still lying on the banks of the rivers, waiting for navigation. On Red River alone 200,000 bales are detained. In the meantime, planters are deprived of flour, coffee, &c., unless they pay for these articles to cover land carriage, at the rate of one bale of cotton for two barrels of flour. This is particularly the case above Shreveport.

Thomas Francis Meagher has been, by special order of the Supreme Court of this State, sitting at Albany, admitted an attorney and counsellor in all the courts of New York.

THE AFRICAN REBELLION.

A letter dated Gambia, Aug. 21, states that in the affray which occurred in July the number of natives killed was 500, and not 1500, as previously stated. The Governor and Council have presented a vote of thanks to Captain Villeneuve for his valuable assistance on that occasion. The rebels have retired to a stockaded town called Burfort, about seven miles from Cape St. Mary's. Owing to the rains and to the very small force from Cape St. Mary's, the disposal of Colonel O'Connor, no offensive movement can be made yet. It is, however, in contemplation, immediately after the rainy season is over, to march in force against the two principal strongholds of the rebels—viz., Burfort and Cunjo, and endeavour to destroy them. To obtain success, about 400 marines and blue-jackets from the squadron will be required. The French have promised to furnish 200, and, with these and the soldiers of the West India regiments now on the coast, a blow could be struck against the rebels such as they would not soon recover, and by it a moral effect would be produced on others who might else be inclined to hostilities. Unless this is done, it is the opinion of persons of experience that the colony can scarcely be considered safe.

THE DAY BEFORE THE FINAL BOMBARDMENT.—As the season for active operations, either in the trenches or the field, draws nearer and nearer to a close, the activity of the enemy increases, and betokens a resolution to make the most of the time that yet remains before winter sets in. Already in the second month of autumn, the Allied force has in reality nothing to show in the shape of substantial advantages gained against the besieged town, except, of course, the as yet resultless fact of having their lines of attack advanced a few hundred yards nearer to the hostile works than when the last snows of winter disappeared. From no one of their essentially important points of defence, except the Mamelon, have the besieged been driven; for such minor spots as the Quarries and individual rifle-pits, however stubbornly defended and gallantly captured, can hardly be considered of vital moment to their former holders, useful as their occupancy may at present be to ourselves. To be sure, the circle of fire is growing narrower and narrower every day around the doomed garrison; but that its approach has been warded off so long rounds exactly to the same degree to our discredit that it reflects glory on the besieged. In recording this admission of our own non-success, however, I am very far from making it through any unpatriotic disposition to sing a paean in honour of the foe, or to emulate the croakers who delight in magnifying our shortcomings, and discouraging folk at home by their apologetic exaggerations; but no good end can be answered by hiding from ourselves the fact that present appearances strongly favour the opinion that in point of time we are still a long way from Sebastopol. Fall, I, for one, believe it must; but that most-devotely-to-be-desired consummation is fated, I much fear, to remain yet a while longer a matter of faith and hope. Already are we beginning to scent the chill approach of winter, and by the redoubled energy of their movements, it would seem as if the Russians are resolved to ward off our triumph till the rains of October, and the snow that follows them, shall bar our further aggressive action for the present year.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept. 4.*

ODESSA.—A GLOOMY PICTURE.—The winding up of the affairs of houses of commerce, warehouses, and shops goes on without interruption. Doors are closed in succession, and the inhabitants emigrate. Merchandise becomes exhausted by degrees, and begins to every day fail, for the wants of that part of the richer population which is forced to remain here, and who have been accustomed to a luxury equal to that of the capital. In a word, the greatest ruin and desolation exists. The authorities, however, pretend to perceive nothing of this, and endeavour to assume an air of comfort and security which must be very far from their feelings. The last affair on the Tchernaya caused the greatest consternation here, and the bombardment of Sveaborg produced a complete panic. Odessa may well fear the same fate, for no one here has been the dupe of the fable circulated here, that we have repulsed a landing of the enemy. It is not our earthworks and our few batteries in wretched masonry, and armed with 22 or 25 guns, which could prevent the Allies from taking our town, which is open on every point. General Liders and Governor Stroganoff, although putting on an appearance of feeling perfectly secure, have warned us to hold ourselves in readiness to evacuate the town at the first notice. It is impossible, however, to suppose that they can expect that a population of from 15,000 to 20,000 souls, and composed for the most part of the heterogeneous and foreign elements of Holy Russia, can encamp themselves in the real desert which surrounds Odessa. Will you believe that there are still here some very respectable English merchants who have been refused permission to leave, on the pretext that they pay to the Crown the duty for exercising the profession of a merchant, and that it was an engagement from which they cannot be released. Since the last disaster in the Crimea, by which, in the opinion of well-informed persons, we had 10,000 men put hors de combat, and eight Generals killed, or since death of their wounds, workmen have been busily employed in erecting batteries on several points of the shore round our roadstead. I, however, think that this is more a pretended than a real defence, for we have not guns enough to arm all these works, or artillerymen enough to serve them. At Nicolaieff things are going on more seriously; from 30,000 to 35,000 men, most part of the reserve, labour actively in throwing up fortifications and intrenchments, and as the Allied fleets do not disturb them at present everything goes on well. It is really colossal, and also very imprudent, the agglomeration which has taken place at Nicolaieff of warlike stores of all kinds and provisions, a flotilla of boats, established at Woznesensk, brings all the provisions which are brought to that place from the interior of the country; and another flotilla on the Dnieper brings to the same point the military stores drawn from the fortresses of Brodnitsk and Kieff. It is only, therefore, from Kherson that the cartridges collected by the aid of requisitions in the governments of Kherson, Charkow, and in the Taurida, convey the provisions into the Crimea. When we see all this, and think of Kertch, we feel what a dangerous game we play.—*Letter from Odessa, in the Constitutionnel.*

MOSKOWA AND SEBASTOPOL.—The battle of Moskowa was fought on the 7th of September, 1812—that is to say, forty-three years all but a day before the one that now occupies us. At both periods, the forces in presence, along the entire line were nearly the same, since Napoleon had only 140,000 men to oppose to 160,000 Russians. Lastly, at Moskowa the attack was directed against formidable positions, behind which the Muscovite army had intrenched itself, after a continued retreat from Smolensk, and these intrenchments bristled with a numerous and formidable artillery. The principal rebout was carried by storm after a furious combat, which decided the victory. The total amount of the losses sustained by the French army was more than 28,000 men disabled, of whom were 9 generals killed and 39 wounded. The Russians lost 50,000 men, according to Colonel Bourtoiroulin, and this, too, was the estimate of Napoleon, when he visited the field of battle on the following day.—*Moniteur de l'Armée.*

A RUSSIAN FUNCTIONARY.—A young Pole, named Julius Cielecki, who was attached to the office of the Intendant-in-Chief of the Army of the South, was sent from the Crimea, intrusted with 150,000 silver roubles (about £24,000), to pay for a large purchase of horses which had been made in the government of Kieff. Instead, however, of proceeding to Kieff, he took the road to Warsaw, where he was well known, and by the aid of a person named Jatterand, he obtained bills of exchange on London and Paris. The police having no suspicion of him, he was not arrested. He obtained a false passport, under the name of De Wysocki, or De Podwysocki, and, up to the present time, no trace of him has been discovered. It is supposed that he left for France or England.

NUMBER OF RUSSIAN SHIPS DESTROYED AT SEBASTOPOL.—It may not be uninteresting at the present moment to give a statement of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol previous to the invasion of the Crimea by the Allies. It consisted of the following ships:—*Ships of the Line:* Twelve Apostles, 120 guns; Paris, 120; Three Saints, 120; Grand Duke Constantine, 120; Vladimir, 120; Sviatolaw, 84; Rostislaw, 84; Selaphel, 84; Three Hierarchies, 84; Tro-Sviatitsia, 84; Varna, 84; Gabriel, 84; Empress Maria, 84; Tschesme, 84; *Frigates:* Cagul, 60 guns; Koulefigi, 60; Kavarna, 60; Medea, 60. *Corvettes and Brigs:* Calypso, 18 guns; Pylade, 18; Ptolemy, 20; Thesens, 20; Eneas, 20. *Smaller Vessels:* The Nearch, Sreilla, Orlanda, Drolak, Ziabiaka, Lastorga, Smagiaga, 11 transports, and 64 gun-boats. *Steamers,* 12—six large and six small. Among the first are the Vladimir, Bessarabia, and Gromnos-tetz, which were remarkable for their power and the range of their guns. In all, 108 sail, mounting 2200 guns. The existence of this imposing fleet continually threatened Turkey. Created at an immense cost, it has been destroyed without having achieved anything from the time of its building but the disgraceful murder of 4000 Turks at Sinope. Admiral Nakhimoff, who commanded on that occasion, is dead. Never did ships meet with a more ignominious end—sunk by their commanders, without the glory of a fight—the Admiral killed, with an unenviable reputation attached to his memory—the crews shot down whilst working the guns of Sebastopol! This is a terrible blow for "Holy Russia!" It was said some time ago that the vessels under water had been embalmed with pitch and tar, with a view of fishing them out again some day. If, therefore, it was considered by the enemy worth while to float them, the same rule applies to the Allies, and we may yet see a Russian man-of-war at Portsmouth.

THE MAMELON AND THE MALAKOFF.—From the French sap in front of the Mamelon one can now lay his hand on the abatis of the Malakoff! It is a hazardous experiment sometimes. Major Graham lost his arm in trying it on another the other day, for he was hit as he was returning up the trench; indeed, it is a subject of remark that amateurs and officers just come into the trenches are more frequently hit than is consistent with the rules of proportion. Mr. Gambier, a midshipman of the *Curacoa*, went as an amateur into the advanced parallel of the left attack, and took a shot at a Russian rifleman; he was rewarded by a volley from several of the enemy, and in another instant was going up on a stretcher, with a ball through both his thighs. It is a very common thing to hear it said, "Poor Smith is killed; just imagine—his first night in the trenches." "Jones lost a leg last night; only joined us this week, and his second night on duty." &c. The Russians, of course, must lose in the same way, but I doubt if they have many amateurs. They have quite enough of legitimate fighting, and their losses are said to be prodigious beyond belief. They must soon attack or give up the south side. The Redan looks greatly cut up; it has no longer the nice cabinetmaker's work on its face which it boasted formerly. The diary of events is not important.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept. 3.*

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

BENEDETTO PISTRUCCI is no more! Who has not heard of Pistrucci? It was Pistrucci who made (with the exception of the shillings and six-pences) all the coins of King George III. since the Peace of 1815, and the six principal coins of King George IV. He was the great man at the Mint between Pingo and Wyon, and was certainly a master in his art. The collector of English medals has few finer things to show than the Coronation medal of George IV., which the then Master of the Mint very properly entrusted to Benedetto. There was a great outcry at the time at the selection of a foreigner; but we doubt very much if there was anyone then in England at all equal to Pistrucci in the mysterious art of die-sinking. The result at least justified the choice. Die-sinkers for the coin in England have lived in a state of warfare with one another. The great Simon, in the reign of King Charles II., was at strife with the Dutch brothers, the celebrated Roetiers; his famous Petition Crown (perhaps the finest coin in the world) originating in his controversy at the Mint. The Roetiers afterwards quarrelled with Rawlins. Rawlins succeeded to more than one feud; Croker, an Irishman, employed at the Mint in the reign of Queen Anne, had his disturbances; his successors were not without theirs; and, in our own time, the quarrel between the late Mr. Wyon and now the late Mr. Pistrucci was in the realms of Art a matter of public and unhappy notoriety.

The man who made the coronation medal of George IV., and all the fine dragon sovereigns of that monarch, was, we believe, first brought into notice at the Mint when Mr. Pole was Master. Pole thought more than favourably of his abilities, and Pistrucci was at once employed on a medal (the medal) designed to commemorate, what was then a recent event, the battle of Waterloo. Great things were expected from this medal. It was to excel—so we were assured—whatever "insolent Greece or haughty Rome" had struck and "sown" to commemorate their greatest victories both by land and wave. What Simon had done for the great victories over the Dutch achieved by Blake against Van Tromp and De Ruyter was to sink into insignificance when compared with Pistrucci's medal for the victory achieved by Wellington over Napoleon. The Master and the Moneys of the Mint were plagued with early applications for proof impressions of the glorious medal. Collectors reserved central circles in their cabinets for examples of the coming wonder. Years passed by, and nothing was heard of it. The old King died, and still nothing certain was heard about it. George the Fourth died, and collectors were still impatient. William the Fourth died, and Mr. Hamilton assured us that it was in hand—would be a glorious work, and one well worth waiting for. Then came the Mint Commission of 1848, and it was not forthcoming. Why? The artist had given—so he informed the Commission—ten long years, and those with long days, to this very Medal. But it was still unfinished. He had been ill-used, but proposed to call on the Master of the Mint on the 1st of January, 1849, to place in his hands the two matrices of the long-expected medal. The 1st of January came, but no medal. The Great Captain whose victory it was designed to commemorate died, and yet no medal; and now forty years after the event Pistrucci himself dies, and the medal is unpublished and unknown to the Master of the Mint. If the commemoration of Waterloo had depended on Mr. Pistrucci's medal, it had been forgotten as much as Bosworth-field or Bunker's-hill. On Sunday last this eminent engraver ceased to exist. He died at Englefield-green, in the seventy-third year of his age—a duration of life to which, in conversation among his friends, he had no idea of reaching. The fumes of the refinery at the Mint had shortened his days, so he was wont to allege, within the Scriptural threescore and ten. From the sulphuric acid of that plague-spot he had been subject (and from no other cause) to very severe headaches, and to a continuous difficulty in breathing. Sulphuric acid tainted his tongue in the morning and at night; yet he lived, we see, into his seventy-third year, and has left a name to be honourably remembered in the art he practised with a skill very rare indeed among modern die-sinkers. We sincerely trust that he has left the Waterloo medal in a finished state; and, if so, that his friends will add to his well-earned reputation by giving it to the world at once.

We were present the other night at a table where the will of John Gibson Lockhart, the biographer of Sir Walter Scott, and editor of the *Quarterly Review*, was the subject of conversation. We have seen no account of it in print. It is dated at Milton Lockhart, in Scotland, the 23rd of September, 1854, with a codicil made at Abbotsford, referring chiefly to other testamentary papers, which his executors—his brother, William Lockhart, M.P., and his son-in-law, Mr. Hope Scott, Q.C.—cannot find. He desires to be buried "in the simplest possible way where I die." He died at Abbotsford, and was buried in the adjoining Abbey at Dryburgh. His pictures of Sir Walter Scott he leaves "to be added to the collection at Abbotsford." He possessed the original of Sir Walter in his woodman's dress, by G. S. Newton, R.A., of which Mr. Murray, of Al bemarle-street, has an excellent duplicate. He desires at the same time that "any objects which his daughter specially connects with her mother may go to Abbotsford." He leaves a picture or a book, in some instances both, to his friends Dr. Ferguson, Lady Gifford, Lord Mahon, Lady Eastlake, Lord Robertson, Mrs. Wilson (of Wandsworth-common), the Misses Alexander, Mr. Murray (of Al bemarle-street), Mr. Christie, and Mr. Llewellyn Wynne. His two pecuniary bequests are remarkable. To Mr. Christie he leaves £100, "for a purpose which he understands," and to Mr. Llewellyn Wynne a like sum, "for a purpose which he can comprehend." We will not pry into the intentions of the dead; but these bequests have doubtless something to do with the duel in which Mr. Christie was engaged with John Scott, and in which Scott was killed. Mr. Christie was involved in the duel by the thoughtless anger of Scott, to whom he was unknown, and with whom he was acting solely as Mr. Lockhart's friend.

It is the fashion to think that Lockhart was a thin-souled, salmon-blooded being. But this was not the case. His friendship, it is true, was rather fervid than active; but his heart, to those who knew him well, beat with warm and generous emotions. It was not everybody, to use the words of his will, who could "understand" or "comprehend" him.

We have received from a son of Sir Charles Barry the following letter relating to a piece of gossip in our Town and Table Talk of last week:—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

4, Robert-street, Adelphi, Sept. 17, 1855.

Sir,—Noticing a paragraph in your impression of Saturday last stating that Sir Charles Barry is the rumoured author and projector of the proposed "inroad" on St. James's-park, you will, perhaps, allow me to state, on behalf of my father, that there is not the slightest foundation for the report, as he is not, nor has he ever been, in any way connected with it. It seems, I think, pretty clear that the responsibility of the act must rest with higher powers than his; and you will much oblige me and many by correcting this misstatement at your earliest convenience.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, GODFREY W. BARRY.

We really trust that the work will be abandoned, and that no one, not even a district surveyor, will be found willing to father the disgraceful design.

In the State Paper Office are still deposited the manuscript of Milton's "Treatise on Christian Doctrine," and a letter addressed by him to Bradshaw in favour of Andrew Marvell, dated February 21st, 1652-53. As the interest attaching to these documents is wholly literary, not political, a Correspondent suggests that they should be removed to the British Museum, where they would be much more easy of access. To illustrate this our Correspondent says—"I beg to recount the difficulties which I experienced lately in obtaining a sight of the Milton manuscripts. It has been supposed by some of the poet's biographers that the letter to Bradshaw is in Milton's own handwriting—a circumstance which would prove that he could not have been totally blind at the date of the letter in Feb., 1652-53, although Du Moulin had in the year previous upbraided him

with his blindness. The existing evidence seemed to indicate that Milton was totally blind in 1652; and I thought it also improbable that the poet should mis-spell the names of his friends Marvell and Weckerly in the letter alluded to as published by Todd. To see the document was, therefore, the only way to settle the point. I applied at the State Paper Office in Duke-street, Westminster, and was informed that it was necessary to have an order from the Home Secretary. I accordingly addressed an application to Sir George Grey, stating my object, and mentioning the name of a nobleman who permitted me to use it in reference to the application. Three days elapsed and no answer came. I then wrote a second note, recapitulating the circumstances of the case, and stating my anxiety to return to the North. Another day passed without an answer. On mentioning the circumstance to a friend, he said, 'As your application has no reference to politics, you are not likely to get an answer; go to the Home-office, and inquire personally into the matter.' Following this advice, I went to Downing-street, and was informed that such applications were submitted to the Master of the Rolls, but that I might consult Mr. Waddington, the Under Secretary, on the subject. Mr. Waddington confirmed the statement as to the necessity of receiving the sanction of the Master of the Rolls; but, in consideration of my anxiety to leave town, he politely gave me an introduction to the Master. Thus fortified, I set off for Chancery-lane. The Master of the Rolls had gone to the country, and the time of his return was uncertain. 'Is there no person with authority to open such letters in the Master's absence?' 'You had better apply at the Secretary's office, No. 3.' The Secretary's office was shut; it was open only from eleven to one o'clock, and it was then past one. So much trouble and solicitation about a small matter seemed more than enough; but I had some curiosity to pursue it to the end. At eleven o'clock next morning I presented myself at the Secretary's office. There was a gentleman who opened such letters in the Master's absence. I was directed to him, and was told that he only opened the letters when Sir Francis Palgrave was not in town. To Sir Francis I was next sent, and there I was at last successful. With his well-known courtesy, Sir Francis instantly gave the order, and I repaired once more to the State Paper Office. My object was gained, but at the cost of how much unnecessary delay and trouble? Had the documents been in the Museum, a few minutes would have sufficed for the purpose. The letter, as I conjectured, was not in Milton's handwriting. It is in a fine current hand of the time, quite unlike that of the poet, nor does it resemble any one of the three hands employed on "The Treatise on Christian Doctrine." The letter fills a page of foolscap folio, and the seal used is that of Milton, bearing his arms, the spread eagle. Perhaps it is some excuse for the incivility of Sir George Grey, that my application was made towards the close of the Parliamentary Session. Nothing could exceed the politeness of the official gentlemen whom I had occasion to consult; but it is obvious that the Milton MSS. are not in the 'right place.'

We are assured by Mr. Gambart that the celebrated picture of the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur, was sold by Mr. Gambart the very first day it was publicly exhibited in London, and that the purchaser has not had, nor has now, any intention of parting with it.

The best sight of the week has been the exhibition of Crimean photographs, made by Mr. Roger Fenton, during five months' hard labour, in the present year, as a photographer at the seat of war. The collection fills the gallery and screens of the Old Society of Painters in Water-Colours and fills them well. The portraits are admirable. Here are unmistakable likenesses of Pelissier and Simpson, of Raglan and Bosquet, of Russell, the Correspondent of the *Times*—indeed of all in any way pre-eminently distinguished—Sir Colin Campbell, we think, excepted. Then the landscapes are very noteworthy. Observe, as you enter, on the right, that inimitable view of the shipping in the harbour of Sebastopol—that crowded basin: what a notion it gives of confusion—how it reminds one of Clarkson Stanfield! One may now see the south side of Sebastopol (thanks to Mr. Fenton) without a journey to the Crimea itself.

THE HEAD OF CHRISTENDOM IN DANGER.—The Pope has had another very narrow escape of his life. It appears that his Holiness, having gone out for a drive, dismounted from his carriage near the Ponte Molle, for the purpose of taking a walk according to his usual custom. His guards were some distance behind him, and his Holiness was advancing alone, when a carriage advanced towards him at full speed, the driver having lost control over the horses. His Holiness called to the driver in vain, but, fortunately possessing much presence of mind, he took refuge on a part of the footway which was somewhat higher than the rest. The guards sprang upon the carriage, the horses of which were severely hurt. The driver and the occupant of the carriage were apprehended. His Holiness, though he suffered a very severe fright, fortunately sustained no personal injury.

M. SOYER'S CAMP AND BIVOUAC KITCHEN.

M. SOYER writes in high spirits from "before Sebastopol," where he is exercising his art in providing comforts for our brave army. On the afternoon of the 27th of August M. Soyer opened his Camp and Bivouac Kitchen on the parade-ground of the Guards and Highlanders' Camp, First Division, in the presence of General Simpson, Marshal Pelissier, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Honourable Lord Rokeby, General Le Marmora, Lord Adolphus Vane, Colonels Drummond, Steele, Daniels, Carleton, St. George, Munro, and Colonel Harding, Commandant of Balaclava Admiral Freemantle, Commissary-General Sir George Maclean, Captains Moorsom, Kennedy, Colville, and Heath, and nearly 1000 distinguished naval and military officers, comprising the élite of the Allied armies. Dr. Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals, besides numerous other medical gentlemen and clergy, were present.

The scene was greatly enlivened by two military bands playing the whole of the time, amidst the roar of cannon and explosion of shells from Sebastopol and the trenches. The weather was most propitious, and as almost all appeared in full uniform, it gave a most lively appearance to the scene. The accompanying view has been sketched by our artist, Mr. E. A. Goodall.

Everything being prepared for the great banquet from the soldiers' ordinary rations—

Seven of my camp-stoves (writes M. Soyer) were placed in the open air on the esplanade in front of the Guards and Highlanders, containing the various specimens of food, recipes for which were distributed throughout the Camp. The stoves are now in daily use by the Guards and Coldstream Company, where men from other regiments are sent to learn the simple process of camp cookery. By the time the other cooking apparatus arrives the whole of the army will be able to cook under my new system, which is now recognised by all who witnessed it to be expeditious, clean, and economical, especially in the consumption of fuel. I inclose you copies of the opinions expressed by Generals Simpson and Pelissier upon the subject; and I assure you it is with unfeigned pleasure I acknowledge that the Government has in every instance afforded me the utmost facility in carrying out my views.

I am happy to add that all the hospitals in the Bosphorus are in a most satisfactory condition in the culinary department.—With the highest consideration, I have the honour to be your most obedient servant, A. SOYER.

P.S.—In returning my most sincere thanks to General Simpson for the lively interest he has taken in promoting my views, I beg also to incorporate all the authorities of the various departments. A. S.

First Division—Esplanade in front of the Guards and Highlanders—Camp before Sebastopol.

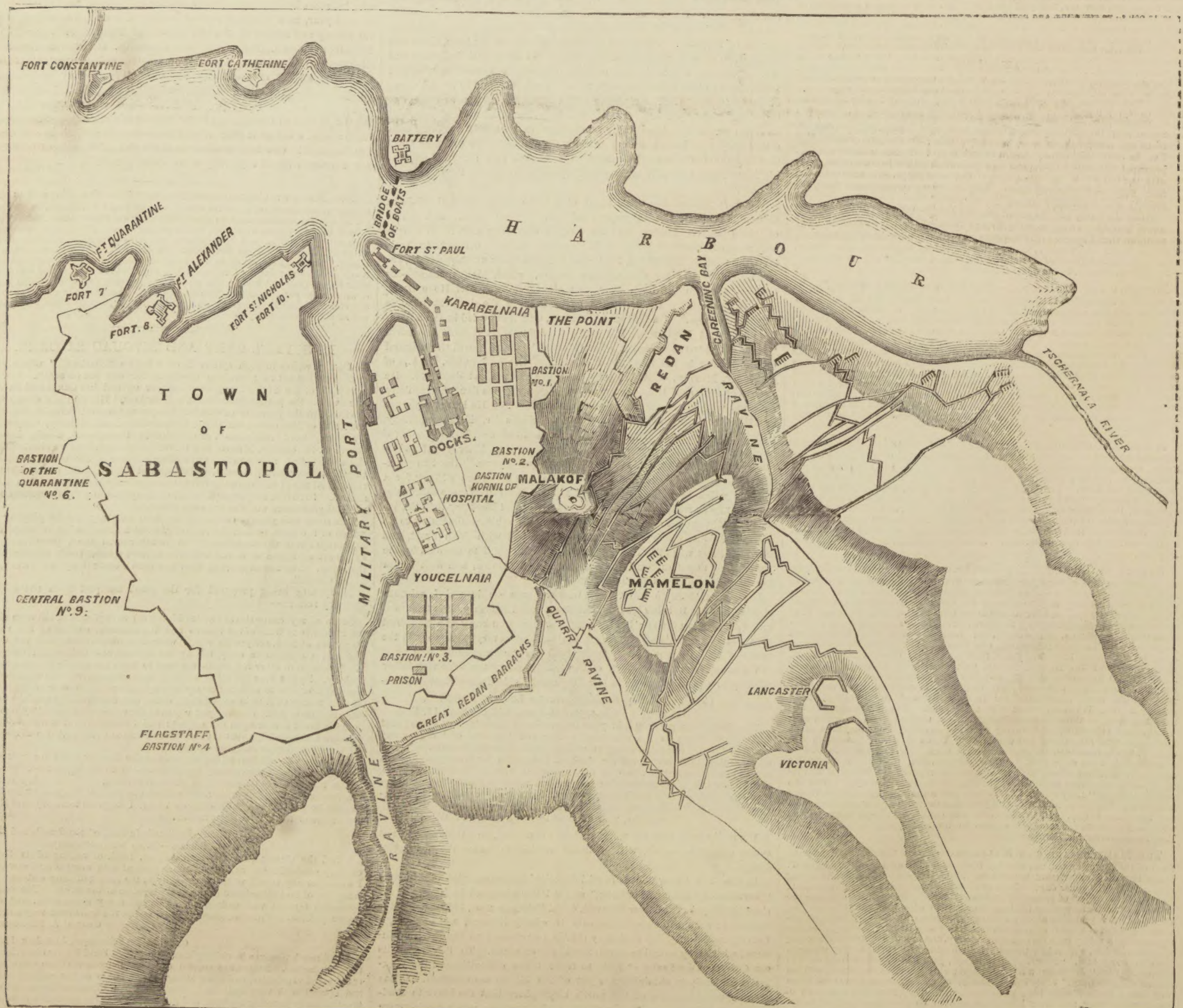
I had the pleasure, on the 27th August, 1855, of visiting Mons. Soyer's culinary establishment, and I was much pleased with everything I saw there. I was especially struck with the economy in the saving of time and the consumption of fuel introduced in the administration of the army. The cooking apparatus seemed well understood. I tasted every preparation, and all, I must say, I found of most excellent flavour, and at the same time very nutritive. (Signed) General A. PELISSIER.

Camp before Sebastopol, 31st Aug. 1855. I had much pleasure in visiting Monsieur Soyer's Field Kitchen last Monday, the 27th instant. I there saw several excellent soups made from ration meat, compressed vegetables, and other things within reach of the soldiers' means, and cooked with very little fuel. I consider that Monsieur Soyer is taking great pains in devoting his time and great talents to the good of our military service, especially in the field; and I wish him every possible success. (Signed) JAMES SIMPSON, General Commanding.



MONS. SOYER. LORD ROKEBY. GEN. PELISSIER.

M. SOYER'S CAMP AND BIVOUAC KITCHEN IN THE CRIMEA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



PLAN OF THE ATTACK ON THE MALAKOFF.



NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—SHOWER OF PARACHUTE ROCKETS AND BONFIRE, IN WOOLWICH MARSHES.

FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—DEMONSTRATION AT WOOLWICH.

On the evening of Wednesday week, Lord Panmure, accompanied by Mr. F. Peel, M.P.; Mr. Monsell, M.P.; Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, Captain Ross, and Mr. B. Howes, paid a visit of inspection to the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich. They were received in the evening by the gentlemen connected with the various departments, and were conducted over the workshops and principal places of interest in this vast national establishment. The band of the Royal Artillery performed in the inclosure, and the principal entrance to the yard was decorated with a handsome star in gas, with the letter "V" at either side. The workshops were also ornamented with flags and coloured lamps, and in every department the greatest activity was observable among the employes.

After the party had inspected the workshops, they proceeded to the Ordnance marshes, about a mile distant from the town, where it was announced that a display of fireworks would take place in celebration of the

recent success of the Allies. The night was extremely favourable for the exhibition, there being no moon visible, and the effect of the rockets and other fireworks was extremely beautiful. The band of the Royal Artillery performed from time to time on the field, and there could not have been less than 20,000 persons present.

The rocket practice included the exhibition of Captain Boxer's newly-invented parachute rockets, which appear to answer their purpose admirably. They are discharged from cohorn mortars, and the peculiarity of the invention is, that after the rocket has attained a sufficient height, it bursts and leaves floating in the air a bright white light, by the aid of which objects beneath, such as earthworks, &c., can be plainly visible to a besieging force, while the smoke caused by the discharge effectually shields the latter from observation. The bright light emitted by the rockets remains floating in the air for three or four minutes, and in cases where two or three are discharged at the same moment, a great body of light can be thrown upon a given space.

The display of fireworks concluded with the simultaneous discharge of

a hundred cohorns, and the ignition of a monster bonfire, composed of pitch barrels, old timber, and other inflammable matter, placed upon the butt, at the extreme end of the practising ground. The flames from this object cast a lurid glare upon the marsh for miles round, and continued to burn for several hours.

FIRING THE PARK GUNS.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of vituperation is ever and anon dealt out upon the expensive practice of firing salutes, the annual cost of which to the country is by no means an insignificant item. The grumblers, however, would surely not extend their anathema to the firing of the guns in the Park and the Tower—such as boomed to the metropolis on Tuesday week the glorious news of the capture of the Malakoff and the fall of Sebastopol. Rarely has the joyful note of victory been welcomed with greater enthusiasm than was this notification of the glorious result of the protracted siege of the Russian stronghold. "The Tower guns" were formerly fired



NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.—FIRING THE PARK GUNS.

from the Wharf facing the Thames; but they are now discharged from the new Saluting Battery opposite Tower-hill.
 "The Park guns" are named from their being fired in St. James's-park—in that portion between the foot of the York Column and the Parade-ground. On Tuesday week, the ground was kept by a few Guards, and the guns being placed as shown in the Illustration, they were fired in succession by an artilleryman.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Sept. 23.—16th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 24.—Autumn Quarter commences.
 TUESDAY, 25.—Porson died, 1808. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.
 WEDNESDAY, 26.—St. Cyprian.
 THURSDAY, 27.—Great Fire at Constantinople, 1729.
 FRIDAY, 28.—Sheriffs of London sworn in.
 SATURDAY, 29.—Michaelmas-day.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 29, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 52	12 05	12 17	12 28	12 38	12 47	12 54

-LIST OF ENGRAVINGS

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SEBASTOPOL NUMBER.

WE have great pleasure in announcing to our readers, that next week, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29, we shall present them with a splendid SHEET GRATIS, containing a variety of authentic Drawings of the Capture and Destruction of Sebastopol. The Two Sheets, price 5d. only.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.

FRANCE has sung her national "Te Deum" with befitting splendour and solemnity, in acknowledgment of the glorious success of the Allies. England has waited for no example from her Government, but has sent up her cry of exultation and thankfulness in every province and town throughout the kingdom. The present generation has witnessed no such spectacle of an excitement, as fervid as was honourable, and the sciolist statesmen who doubted or affected to doubt that the heart of the country was in the war, must now be silenced for very shame. London, that first received the news, burst at once into enthusiasm, and as the tidings flew over the counties, it is scarcely a figure of speech to say that the electric spark kindled where it touched, and the Royal joy-fire in the north proclaimed that the Sovereign's heart in this, as in other matters, beat with the hearts of her lieges. That blaze at Balmoral is among the noblest beacons ever lighted by a monarch, and a poet might, uncensured, declare that the flame was caught from the altar of liberty.

As yet, the universal shout has drowned most single utterances and it would, indeed, be premature for any one man to present himself as the exponent of the public joy. But if an exception may be made, none could be more fitting than in the case of the Premier of England, who has had an opportunity of expressing his satisfaction at the glorious tidings, and has spoken eloquently and assuringly. The chief of the Government, under whose Administration this conquest has been wrought out may well be permitted to congratulate the country upon it, and the man who was called to office by the voice of the people, because he was believed to be actively antagonistic to Russia, and vigorous in prosecuting the war, is entitled to appeal to the nation, whether he has fallen short of fulfilling their hopes. We have never either over-rated Lord Palmerston's abilities, or placed undue trust in his patriotism, but it would be absurd to suppose that one of the shrewdest men of his day has not fully comprehended his position in regard to the country and the war question; or, having convinced himself that he must be a War Minister or nothing, has not lent himself with all his might to the working out the national will. He who has done this deserves his reward, and, "amid all the joy and uproar" of victory, Englishmen will not be disposed to ask, too critically, how much share the noble Viscount has had in bringing about the actual and crowning success. It is something that, unlike his predecessors, he has done nothing to hinder it; something that he is manifestly delighted at the triumph as any other Englishman; and something more—most of all, indeed—that he sees in the fall of Sebastopol only means to an end. In Lord Palmerston's Melbourne speech, he uttered the sentiments which must be those of every honest and practical man throughout the country. He declared that, splendid as is the blow just delivered, it will be of no avail unless we continue to strike, until that solid guarantee against future aggression by Russia, which she refused to the mild solicitations of the negotiators, has been wrenched from her by the strong hand. The Crimea must cease to be Russian—a formal cession confirming what has already been virtually accomplished by the sword. This we have a right to consider as the first article in any treaty of peace. Lord Palmerston will have no difficulty in seeing his way to this territorial re-arrangement, and assuredly it is not with the Power that tore Poland to pieces that England will stand upon ceremonial when forcing her to disgorge the spoils of Turkey.

It is not in the week that contains the 20th of September that an Englishman can write other than kindly of a hero of the Alma. One other address, besides the Premier's, has been delivered, and again it is impossible to object to the orator. The gallant Sir

George Brown—whose chivalry and daring so endear him to his men, that, in the hour of battle, especially when they fling their stocks away, they fully forgive him certain martinet follies—has been feasted by his fellow-townsmen in Elgin, and has uttered his opinions on the campaign and its prospects. The brave old soldier has spoken out what was in him, and it would be hard to ask him to follow some of his propositions to a logical inference. He exults, with the rest of us, in the fall of Sebastopol, and hopes that it will lead to something decisive, for that hitherto we have been fighting "with one arm tied." All must sympathise with the veteran Scot's anxiety to close with his foe, and when the final struggle comes, if the Russians dare another day of carnage, may Sir George Brown be remembered by his fellow-soldiers. We have not the heart, this Alma week (and recollecting how he sprang up from the bloody field, and showed his "following" that he was ready for another dash at the enemy's ranks), to ask him why he repudiates so indignantly the services done to him and to the army by thinkers and writers at home; or why, when he brings the most damning charges of incapacity and mismanagement against the late War Department, he will not see an ally in the civilians who exposed and denounced those who were crippling the soldiers and delaying the grand work. "Why, Sir," to adopt Sir George's capital club style, "Why, Sir, these writing fellows, egad, they were picking off your worst enemies"—and that is all the remonstrance we shall make to Sir George Brown, so near the day—

Ille dies,
 Qui primus Alma risit adora.

While we write, the despatches which will allot the glories of the ninth of September are still expected. They will, of course, be perused with intense interest. But nothing which they can contain will tend either to damp the enthusiastic feeling of the nation towards our army as a whole, or to induce us to assent to the view of those who seek to lessen the gratitude of the country by treating the fall of Sebastopol as a French victory. Our allies did nobly, as they have done throughout the war; but the Allied army is "one and indivisible;" and the crowning glory equally irradiates all the standards that advanced in the cause of liberty and humanity.

AMONGST the latest news from Paris is a statement that the Government has resolved to prevent the joint-stock company called *Crédit Mobilier* from issuing obligations beyond 120,000 of 500 francs each, equivalent to £2,400,000. The company had announced an emission of 240,000, or £4,800,000. The Government has stopped the half. The measure is described as a financial *coup d'état*; the company is said to have assumed proportions dangerous to public credit and menacing to the State, and the Emperor will probably appoint a governor to preside over it as in the case with the Bank of France. Such a circumstance imparts at this moment great interest to the company and the financial condition of Paris, particularly as the proceedings there have had some influence over the conduct of the Bank of England. The two countries are now so closely united that whatever takes place in one necessarily affects the other, and hence the present and the future condition of the Money-market in Paris now engages much attention.

According to the laws of France no joint-stock companies can be established without the sanction of the Government; and the *Société Générale du Crédit Mobilier* received the Imperial sanction on Nov. 18, 1852. It is not yet, therefore, quite three years old. It was started by the Messrs. Pereire, Fould, Mallet, and other well-known bankers and capitalists of Paris, who still remain at its head, and was supposed to be personally favoured by the Emperor. One of the Messrs. Foulds was in the Ministry; and the project, if not a pet of Louis Napoleon, was warmly patronised by him. Its capital is 60,000,000 francs (£2,400,000), in 120,000 shares of 500 francs each. The shares are payable to bearer, and the whole capital is paid up. It was expressly started to deal in all kinds of public securities, but especially the securities of companies such as railway companies, constituted to carry on great public works. By advancing money on such securities in pawn, it promotes the undertakings and favours speculation in them. It makes loans on all kinds of public funds; on the deposit of shares, and undertakes to raise funds for carrying on public works. Besides being an immense pawnbroker for securities, and a great undertaker, at secondhand, of useful enterprises, it is a great banker, takes money on deposit, opens accounts current, and transacts for companies especially all the business of a banker. It is authorised by law to issue bonds or obligations of its own to ten times the amount of its capital; and, having fully used the privilege, has in circulation bonds to the amount of 600,000,000 fr., or £24,000,000, or more than the circulation of the Bank of England. Its affairs are administered by a council of fifteen, and an executive committee of five members, who divide amongst them a share of the profits, over and above their dividends as shareholders, and have thus a strong motive to increase the business and the temporary profits of the company. A meeting of 200 principal shareholders takes place in April to consider the affairs of the company, which, besides any control exercised by the public press and the Government, is the only restraint on the operations of the company. Its accounts (made up to the end of the year) are annually published, and it has paid large dividends. In 1853 the shareholders received about 13½ per cent on their paid-up capital, and in 1854 near 12 per cent. In the present year the company promises a much greater dividend, and though it is not yet due, offers to allow it to those shareholders who subscribe to the new bonds. With such dividends, and from the great prospects the company held out in the first instance, its 500-franc shares then rose to a great premium. The first subscribers had secured to them a certain proportion of the shares, to be subsequently issued, and the 500-franc shares first issued rose, in 1852, to the sum of 1785 francs. Shares issued subsequently have been almost as high; they have been as low as 430 francs; and are now somewhere about 1500 francs, or threefold their original value. They have fallen 80 francs within the last two days. That the public should be eager to share such advantages, and become subscribers to the company, is to be expected; they prefer the company's paper even to the paper of the State; and it is said that the disappointment of the Government at the trifling rise of the Rentes after the news of the success at Sebastopol, has not been without influence in causing it to

limit to one-half the additional loan which the company is now desirous of raising.

Prolific as London has latterly been in banking companies, Paris—in which we may count about fourteen new banking companies started since the Revolution, and mostly since 1852, and in which, before, there were not more than two—has been proportionably more prolific; and successful as some of our joint-stock banks have latterly been, their success is surpassed by that of the *Crédit Mobilier*. To have acquired so much power in less than three years as to become an object of jealousy to the Government, to be enabled to borrow on its bonds ten times as much as its own capital, and now to propose to double its loan—to which, as the price of its shares shows, the moneyed world in France is eager to subscribe—is an astonishing success. It launched its bark into the rushing flood of prosperity which returning security, increasing railways, and comparatively free trade have conferred on France since 1852, and has been carried to the topmost height. It contributed much to swell the tide, and has excited a flow of speculation for many years unparalleled. The business it has accumulated or fostered—for which all the amount of capital we have referred to, and all the deposits of its customers is insufficient—is quite extraordinary. It has excited enterprise in others, and been enterprising itself. Numerous companies, as those of all the omnibuses of Paris, formerly eleven, have been absorbed by it, and numerous others have been formed under its auspices, or owe their success to its support. None succeed without it, and to have the promise of its countenance is sufficient to raise the price of the shares of a railway or any other company in the market. It has undertaken to make railways for Austria. Unfortunately such a rush of prosperity is never of long duration, and the present want of money, the offer to pay dividends out of capital to be subscribed—a professed lender to be obliged to borrow—is such a palpable intimation of exhausted strength that suspicion and alarm begin to prevail lest the great Company should turn into a bubble, and tumble as fast as it has risen.

For some time its proceedings have caused uneasiness to the thoughtful moneyed classes of our metropolis. A fortnight ago the Bank of England raised its minimum rate of discount ½ per cent, which was perfectly warranted by the condition of our own Money Market, all the peculiarities of which were as well known a fortnight ago as they were last week. Last week, however, the Bank again raised its rate, and to raise it two weeks consecutively is unexampled. It is supposed, therefore, that the announced loan by the *Crédit Mobilier*, the action of the French Government in respect to it, and a great decline of bullion in the Bank of France, all of which have become known to the public within a few days, were known to the Bank Directors at the beginning of last week, and led them to increase their minimum rate of discount a second time. Almost every kind of French security has begun to decline, and amongst the moneyed classes there is an apprehension that disaster—involving great losses, panic, and insolvency—impends over Paris, and against it they are taking precautions. The rise in the rate of discount here, accompanied by a considerable rise throughout the Continent, necessary as it is, can but contribute to accelerate the catastrophe, if one there is to be.

THE COURT.

The arrival of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia at Balmoral, on Friday se'night, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, has created considerable interest during the past week. This young Prince, who is in direct succession to the Crown of Prussia, will, it is understood, be the future Consort of the Princess Royal of England.

On the following day the Queen and the Prince, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and attended by Lady Churchill and General the Hon. C. Grey, visited the Camp of the Forbes Highlanders, on the Banks of the Dee. The Royal party were received upon their arrival by Sir Charles Forbes, and the men of the clan exhibited some Highland games. In the afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince, with Prince William Frederick and Lord Granville, went to Abergeldie woods, which were driven for deer.

On Sunday the Prince Consort, with his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the ladies and gentlemen of the household, attended Divine service at the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. A. Anderson officiated.

The Queen and the Prince, with the youthful members of the Royal family, are enjoying the pleasures of their Highland home daily. The weather has been very fine, and the Royal party take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Balmoral. The Prince has enjoyed the sport of deer-stalking, almost daily, and several fine stags have already fallen to his unerring aim. On Thursday se'night, her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Alfred, honoured the Highland Gathering in the Castle of Braemar, with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of Lady Churchill, the Hon. Beatrice Byng, Earl Granville, General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. C. Phipps, and Mr. Gibbs. The approaches to the Castle were lined by the Farquharson Highlanders, under James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld, and the Forbes Highlanders from Don side, under Sir Charles Forbes. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses were received upon their arrival by Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, and the junior branches of their family. The games then proceeded. They consisted of tossing the caber, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, foot-racing, and reel dancing. Her Majesty remained upon the ground about two hours, when the Royal party returned to Balmoral Castle.

Viscountess Canliff has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Court will return to the South, via the Great Northern Railway, on the 13th of October.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.—His Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon left town Tuesday morning for Woolwich, where the Prince embarked at noon, in the French Government steam-yacht *Ariel*, on his return to France. During the brief stay of his Imperial Highness in London he has remained at the residence of the French Embassy. His visit to the metropolis was unpremeditated, and arose simply from the greater convenience of railway transit from Southampton to Woolwich, which latter garrison the Prince was anxious to inspect, while on a trip which may be correctly described as a "yachting excursion." His Imperial Highness, during his absence from France, has preserved a strict incognito, travelling under the title of Count de Meudon.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gordon Castle, N.B., on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond. A large party have been honoured with invitations to meet his Royal Highness.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have taken their departure from this country for Germany.

His Excellency the Danish Minister and Madame d'Oxholme have returned to Wilton-crescent from Denmark, where his Excellency has been *en congé* for some time past.

Lord and Lady John Russell left town on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

GERMAN EMIGRATION TO THE PRINCIPALITIES.—The *German Journal* of Frankfurt states from Vienna that the Hospodar of Wallachia has requested Austria to exercise her influence with Wurtemberg, and other German States, to induce them to allow 50,000 German families to emigrate to Wallachia. The Government of that province engages to grant them land from the property of the religious foundations, and to exempt them from taxes for ten years.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPT. 20.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
Sept. 14	29.915	58.1	51.6	54.0	- 0.7	87	N.E.	0.24
" 15	30.085	63.0	42.9	52.0	- 4.5	81	S.W.	0.02
" 16	30.021	66.2	49.8	57.7	+ 1.4	89	W.S.W.	0.00
" 17	30.014	60.5	53.0	55.7	- 0.4	97	CALM	0.06
" 18	29.928	66.7	53.2	59.3	+ 3.4	87	CALM	0.06
" 19	29.946	72.5	54.5	61.9	+ 6.2	84	N.E.	0.00
" 20	30.101	74.0	45.2	59.4	+ 3.9	73	N.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer has varied but little during the week, the lowest reading being 29.91 inches on the 14th, and the highest 30.11 inches on the 20th. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.99 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 57.1°—being 1° above the average.

The range of temperature during the week was 31.1°—being the difference between the lowest reading, 42.9°, on the 15th; and the highest, 74°, on the 20th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 15.8°.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of nearly four-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the week, with the exception of the 14th and 17th, was fine, and the sky partially clear.

Lewisham, 21st September, 1855.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday the births of 816 boys and 734 girls, in all 1550 children, were born in the metropolitan districts, exceeding the average of the ten preceding years by 171. The number of deaths was 1033; of whom 523 were males, and 510 females, and differs but little from the mortality in the previous weeks, or from the average number. Diarrhoea continues to decrease; the number of deaths from it this week being 96, and the numbers in the four preceding weeks, 154, 127, 134, and 107, respectively. To cholera, only 4 deaths are attributed, 2 of which are those of infants; to scarlatina, 38 deaths are referred, and to typhus, 60; to diseases of the tubercular class, 171; of these 113 were caused by consumption; to diseases of the respiratory organs, 90; to diseases of the heart, 43; and to old age 45 deaths are attributed, one of which was that of a female who reached the advanced age of 101 years. She was the wife of a general dealer, and was born at Amsterdam; she had good health during her life, and retained her faculties to the last: the cause of her death was "diarrhoea senectus."

CURIOUS CAB CASE.—Mr. Edward Manning, secretary to the Friend of the Clergy Society, in St. Martin's-place, was summoned at Worship-street Police-court on Saturday, for having refused to pay the sum of 6d., being the remainder of the fare due to William Grange, a cabman. When the case was called on, the complainant, after looking very hard at the defendant, exclaimed, "Please your worship I have nothing to say against that gentleman, for I never saw him before in my life." He then explained that he had driven a gentleman, on the 4th of the present month, to the Eastern Counties Railway. The gentleman had refused to pay him his lawful fare, but gave him his name and address, which he wrote on a piece of paper. It was, "Mr. Edward Manning, Friend of the Clergy Society, Basinghall-street." "There," said he, "now you may summon me if you like," and he immediately bolted off. He (complainant) had gone to Basinghall-street, where he was informed that Mr. Manning and all the Friends of the Clergy gentlemen had moved to St. Martin's-place; so, of course, he went there and served the summons upon Mr. Manning. The defendant said it was evident that some one had made an unwarrantable use of his name, and had subjected him to great annoyance, for he had come up from Kingston, where he had left some important business, on purpose to attend at this Court. Mr. D'Eyncourt said it was certainly a very peculiar case, and both parties had suffered from an impudent and fraudulent hoax. It only remained for him to discharge the summons.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—A shocking murder was committed on Tuesday morning, in Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, by a man named Lordon, a weaver, but lately working in the docks. On Monday night, Lordon and his wife went to a raffle and a wake at a public-house near home, where there was a violent quarrel between them, ending in blows, the husband being jealous of another man. Next morning he made a thrust at her throat with a knife, wounding her severely. She made the best of her way to the door to escape, but the wound was so deep that she sank exhausted on the stairs, and died almost immediately. There are six or seven children, but none very young. The murderer gave himself up to a policeman, by whom he was conveyed to the station-house, where he made a full confession of his crime. He has been committed for trial.

STATE OF THE THAMES.

The condition of the river was brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday, by Mr. Frederick Smith. Mr. Smith read a petition to his Lordship, signed by every firm and person of note in the City, and said:—"In 1848 it was resolved by the Government that the Thames should cease to be the main sewer of the metropolis, and yet nothing was done. Year by year, since 1848, the Thames has continued to increase in pollution, till it has attained such a height of impurity as to induce Mr. Faraday to lay aside his proverbial caution, and utter a prophecy the most portentous as to the danger to be apprehended—danger altogether irrespective of the reappearance of the Asiatic cholera, which, as it hovers about, and carries on its ravages in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Austria, and Russia, reminds us in England that we have not the slightest warrant for trusting to a single year's exemption from the devastation; and which, if added to the condition of things indicated by Mr. Faraday, presents a field of contemplation to the mind at which the stoutest heart might shudder, if not quail. Knowing what engineering enterprise has accomplished, and believing from inquiries I have made that the work might be accomplished in eighteen months at most, and the fearful catalogue of plagues with which delay is associated be thus prevented from bursting upon us—taking, I say, all these things into consideration, I did think that a case existed for the appointment of a standing committee to watch the proceedings of those on whom should devolve the duty of effecting the dispollution of the Thames; and, therefore, it was that I inserted in the document before you the clause to which I have drawn your special attention. For such a committee everything is now ready. The rough work has been done by Parliament and the Commissioners of Sewers, the Commissioners of Sewers have selected, out of a great variety of plans, ten which they deem the best calculated to effect the desired object; and they resolved last April on appointing a committee of engineers to determine for which of the ten was the best. They have, moreover, in hand £300,000 with which to commence the work. While, then, the duties of your standing committee, in bringing these things to an immediate bearing, would be attended with the greatest benefit to the metropolis, they would, at the same time, be so inarduous as not to deter the most busy, over-taxed banker, merchant, or professional man from becoming a member. My Lord, I have but one more word to add. You have taken, no doubt, in common with other philanthropists, some interest in the condition of the dwellings of the poor, and you have rejoiced in the extension of model lodging-houses, and have been led to entertain high hopes with respect to the working of the bill of last Session with reference to this particular subject. And unquestionably much has been done, and much more may with reason be expected to be done. But, after everything shall have been accomplished, of which the nature of the case admits—nuisances removed, accommodation for decency provided, and ventilation secured—let it never be forgotten that so long as the sewage shall be retained on an average of twelve hours every day, within a few feet of the surface of the ground on which are situated the dwellings of the majority of the labouring classes, and so long as the Thames continues to pour around them its noxious exhalations, the few cubic feet of air that, under the most favourable circumstances, can be allotted to a family, must continue to be polluted—ever to carry off its thousands per annum, and the Asiatic cholera, when it visits us, to decimate its ranks."

The Lord Mayor said he was much gratified and flattered by being presented with a document signed by the most influential men in the kingdom, representing the interests of the metropolis of the empire. In a few days he intended to call together a number of scientific men, preparatory to the public meeting which will take place, for the purpose of receiving their suggestions as to the best mode of proceeding for the sanitary advantage of London.

THE CHOLERA IN ASIA MINOR.—Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of September announce an outbreak of cholera in Asia Minor, extending over the fertile districts of Samsoon, Bafra, Djanik, and all the villages in the back country, including Marzavan and Yusgat, as far as Tocat, in one direction, and Erzerum in the other. Murrain among cattle is also raging at Samsoon, Sinope, Alatcham, Aladjian, Koppj, Cayak, and Trebizond. The contractors for the Allied forces are suffering heavy losses from the disease, and particularly in the oxen destined for the French, which are not so strong as those purchased for British account.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science opened its twenty-fifth meeting on Wednesday week, at Glasgow. About mid-day, a business meeting was held in the Merchants'-hall, the Earl of Harrowby in the chair; when the minutes of the Liverpool meeting were read and approved, and Colonel Sabine presented the annual report of the Council, also unanimously adopted. The statement of the accounts, submitted by Mr. Ninnis, showed receipts amounting to £2365 10s. 8d., and payments amounting to £1548 9s. 1d.; leaving a balance of £817 1s. 8d. In the evening there was a public meeting for the purpose of hearing the inaugural address of the President, the Duke of Argyll. Among the listeners were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Hamilton, the Earls of Eglington, Elgin, and Harrowby, Lord Wrottesley, and Prince Bonaparte. The address of the President was descriptive of the great advances made in science since the British Association visited Glasgow fifteen years ago—a copious theme on which the Duke dilated with graceful eloquence for a considerable time.

The business of the Sections opened on Friday, when several interesting papers were read; among others, by Sir David Brewster, on the "radiant spectrum;" by Dr. Shaw, on African explorations; by Dr. Dickie, on the effects of winter upon vegetation at Aberdeen; and by Professor George Wilson, of Edinburgh, on the changes of artificial seawater in marine vivariums, where living plants and animals had been kept in full vigour for periods respectively of ten and six months. On analysis, it appeared that whereas magnesia, sulphuric acid, potassium, sodium, and chlorine were the only substances originally present in solution in the artificial sea-water, lime, phosphoric acid, silica, iodine, and iron now occurred in it. The success of Mr. Gosse's artificial seawater was shown to be complete. The first *conversazione* was held on Thursday evening, at the McLeellans Rooms.

On Friday some interesting papers were read in the Sections. Mr. Whitehouse read one on "Experimental Observations upon an Electric Cable," maintaining that, for commercial purposes, a submarine telegraphic cable between England and America, similar to that at present in use would be quite sufficient. Professor W. Thompson expressed some doubts at the results arrived at by Mr. Whitehouse.

Professor Nichol read a paper entitled "Remarks on the Chronology of the formations in the Moon, with a Notice concerning the Great Breadalbane Reflector in the Glasgow Observatory." By this instrument the aspects of the Moon are seen to be apparently as confused and chaotic as those appearances of the Earth, which, in the early history of geology, were generally attributed to sudden convulsions. In fact, we may presume that the present position of the Moon exhibits a much further back epoch than the period in the history of the Earth, before the upheaving powers had thrown up the masses of crystalline rocks. Baron Liebig read a paper on a new form of Cyanic Acid. In the course of some experiments on the fulminate of mercury, he observed that that compound, when kept boiling in water, changed its colours, and lost its fulminating properties. On examining the change which had taken place, he discovered a new acid, which had exactly the composition of cyanic acid. Salts were produced remarkable for their beauty, and for the distinctness of their crystalline form. Dr. Daubeny laid on the table some fine Weights, for chemical purposes, made from the new metal formed from clay, viz. aluminium. A paper was read by Dr. Roscoe, which had been prepared by W. Bunsen, of Heidelberg, and himself, on Photo-Chemical Researches, with particular reference to the laws of the chemical action of light. Mr. Evan Hopkins, F.R.S., made a communication on the Meridional and Symmetrical Structure of the Globe. Amongst other speculations, he said that 9000 years ago the site on which London now stands was in the Torrid zone, and, according to perpetual changes in progress, the whole of England would ultimately be in the Arctic circle (laughter). Mr. Hopkins's views were controverted by Professor Ramsay, Mr. David Page, and Professor Nichol. Dr. Julius Oppert read a paper on "The Geographical and Historical Results of the French Scientific Expedition to Babylon." Professor Ritzius, of Stockholm, gave a verbal description of the Celtic, Sclavie, and Aztec crania. He combated the phenological view that high skulls betokened high intellect. There had been many eminent men among the Poles and Bohemians, who belonged to the round-headed class; but it might be admitted, on the whole, that the larger proportion of great men had the elongated skull.

Professor Ramsay described a new process by Mr. Robert Macpherson for obtaining lithographs by photographic process. He takes a common lithographic stone, and pours on it a solution of bitumen in sulphuric ether. In a few seconds the ether evaporates, leaving a very delicate and thin coating of bitumen, the stone exhibiting a surface like a plate prepared for etching. He then takes a negative obtained by the collodion or calotype process, and applies it to the stone, and then places it in the full light of the sun. Within a moderate time the negative communicates an impression to the bitumen very faintly visible. The negative is removed and the bitumen is placed in a bath of sulphuric ether which dissolves the whole of the bitumen not acted on by the light, and there remains a photographic picture represented accurately on the stone in the undissolved bitumen. The stone may then be placed in the hands of a lithographic printer and printed from.

Professor Thompson read a paper "On Peristaltic Induction of Electric Currents in Submarine Telegraph Wires." The mechanical treatment of the problem of mutual peristaltic induction is contained in the paper brought before the section, but the author confined himself in the meeting to mentioning some of the results. Among others he mentioned, as being of practical importance, that the experiments which have been made on the transmission of currents backwards and forwards by the different wires of a multiple cable do not indicate correctly the degree of retardation that is to be expected when signals are to be transmitted through the same amount of wire laid out in a cable of the full length. It follows that expectation as to the working of a submarine telegraph between Britain and America, founded on such experiments, may prove fallacious; and, to avoid the chance of prodigious losses in such an undertaking, the author suggested that the working of the Varna and Balacava wire should be examined. Immense economy may be practised in attending to these indications of theory in all submarine cables constructed in future for short distances; and the failure of great undertakings can alone be insured by using them in a preliminary estimate.

In the Chemical Section, on Monday, a paper was read "On some Points connected with Agricultural Chemistry," by J. B. Lawes, Esq., F.R.S., and Dr. Gilbert. The paper indicated the character of exhaustion by corn cropping, and the action of manure on different crops. Baron Liebig replied to Dr. Gilbert's theory, in the course of which he recapitulated the views which he recently published in this controversy. The Marquis of Tweeddale gave the result of his own experience as a practical agriculturist. By trusting to frost and the pulverising of the land, he thought they had no use for chemical experiments. Dr. Daubeny supported the principles laid down by Baron Liebig. Professor Anderson having also addressed the section, Dr. Gilbert replied. Dr. Gladstone read a paper, entitled "Report on the Influence of the Solar Radiations on the Growth of Plants, under Different Atmospheric Conditions." Dr. Hassall read an elaborate communication on the Chemistry of Adulteration, in which the principal chemical substances employed for the different purposes of adulteration were described, the articles in which they were employed enumerated, and in many cases the quantities in which they were used were specified. The communication excited considerable interest, and was followed by an animated discussion, in which several distinguished chemists took part—among others, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Pearson, Professor Penny, Professor Graham, and Dr. Normandy. Professors Graham and MacLaggan, whilst admitting that there were numerous cases of adulteration, were afraid that too much alarm had been made on the subject. All adulterations, they contended, were not necessarily pernicious, and caution should be used not too much to alarm the public mind.

In the Geological Department Sir R. I. Murchison made an interesting communication on the relations of the crystalline rocks of the North Highlands to the old red sandstone of that region, and on the recent discoveries of fossils by Mr. Charles Peach. He (Sir R. I. Murchison) then communicated papers by Mr. J. W. Salter, "On the Discovery of Organic Remains in the Rocks of the Longwynds, Shropshire," and from Richard Banks, Esq., "On the recent Discovery of Ichthyolites and Crustacea, in the Tilestones of Kingston, Herefordshire." Mr. W. R. Symonds communicated the Discovery of a new Phyllopod Crustacean in the Upper Ludlow Rock of Ludlow, which had been found by Hugh Lightbody, Esq. In stating the progress of this discovery he had no doubt the time would come when they would find fishes in the Upper Silurian.

FIBRE FOR PAPER PULP.—In the Botanical Section, the Chevalier Claussen read a paper on Papyrus Bonaparteae and other plants which can furnish fibre for paper pulp. Referring to the want of material experienced by paper-makers, M. Claussen said that what they desiderated was a cheap substitute for rags, with a strong fibre, easily bleached, and of which an unlimited supply may be obtained. Paper-makers regard rags containing 50 per cent of vegetable fibre, mixed with wool or silk, as useless; but, by boiling these rags in caustic alkali, the animal fibre is dissolved, and the vegetable fibre is available for the manufacture of white paper pulp. Sunn, or jute, the inner bar of *corchorus indicus*, produced a paper pulp, of inferior quality, bleached with difficulty. Agave, *phormium tenax*, and banana or plantain fibre (Manilla hemp) are not only expensive, but it is nearly impossible to bleach them. The banana leaves contain 40 per cent of fibre. Flax would be suitable to replace rags in paper, but the high price and scarcity of it, caused partly by the war, and partly by the injudicious way in which it is cultivated, prevents that. Six tons of flax straw are required to produce one ton of flax fibre; and by the present mode of treatment all the woody part, or stems, are lost. By the Chevalier's process the bulk of the flax straw is lessened by partial cleaning before rotting, whereby about 50 to 60 per cent of shives, a valuable cattle food, is saved, and the cost of the fibre reduced. The flax pulp thus produced nearly from 12 to 15 per cent of paper pulp. Hemp produces 25 per cent of paper pulp. Nettles produce 25 per cent of a very beautiful and easily-bleached fibre. Palm-leaves contain 30 to 40 per cent fibre, but are not easily bleached. The *Bromeliaceae* contain from 25 to 40 per cent fibre. *Bonapartea juncoideae*

contain 35 per cent of the most beautiful vegetable fibre known, which could be used for all kinds of manufactures in which flax, cotton, silk, or wool is employed. This plant exists in very large quantities in Australia, and it is most desirable that some of our large manufacturers would import a quantity of it. The plant wants no other preparation than cutting, drying, and compressing like hay. The bleaching and finishing of it may be done here. Ferns, equisetum, the inner bark of the lime-tree, althea, stalks of beans, peas, hops, buckwheat, potatoes, heather, broom, and many other plants contain 10 to 15 and 20 per cent of fibre, but in most of them there are obvious difficulties preventing their economical use. The straw of the cereals cannot be manufactured into paper pulp, unless cut before they are ripe, as the joints or knots of the stalks are so hardened by ripening as to resist bleaching agents. Many grasses contain from 30 to 50 per cent of fibre, not very strong, but easily bleached. Ground reeds and canes contain about an equal amount. The wood of the *coniferae* gives a large proportion of fibre suitable for paper pulp; but the cost of preparing would be about three times that of preparing rags. As none of these (said M. Claussen) would entirely satisfy on all points the wants of the paper-makers, I continued my researches, and at last remembered the *papyrus* (the plant of which the ancients made their paper), which I examined, and found to contain about 40 per cent of strong fibre, excellent for paper, and very easily bleached. The only point which was not entirely satisfactory was relative to the supply of it. I directed, therefore, my attention to plants growing in this country, and found, to my great satisfaction, that the common rushes (*juncus effusus*, and others) contain 40 per cent of fibre, quite equal, if not superior, to the papyrus fibre, and a perfect substitute for rags in the manufacture of paper, and that one ton of rushes contains more fibre than two tons of flax straw.

In the Statistical Section, on Monday last, Lieutenant-General Charles W. Pasley, K.C.B., read a paper "On the Expediency and Practicability of Simplifying and Improving our National Measures, Weights, and Moneys;" and a paper by Theodore W. Rathbone, Esq., "On Decimal Accounts and Coinage," was next read, in that gentleman's absence, by Edward Cheshire, Esq. Wm. Newmarch, Esq., in rising to express his opinion on the paper just read, gave it as his opinion that there was no necessity whatever for any change in our moneys, weights, or measures. Several other gentlemen expressed similar sentiments. P. L. Simmonds, Esq., then read an interesting paper "On the Growth and Commercial Progress of California and Australia." Wm. Pare, Esq., read a paper "On the Equitable Villages now formed and forming in the United States of North America." John Locke, Esq., then read his paper "On the Agricultural Labourers of England and Wales, their Inferiority in the Social Scale, and the Means of Effecting their Improvement."

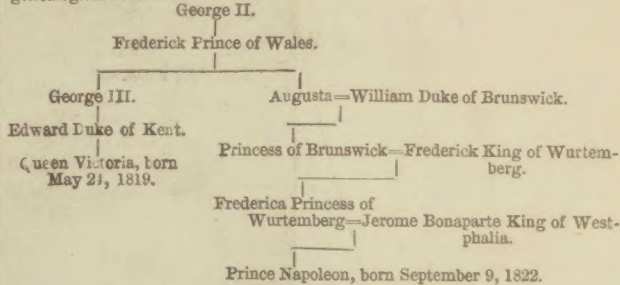
MEETING OF GENERAL COMMITTEE.—On Monday afternoon the general committee met in the Merchants'-hall, his grace the Duke of Argyll in the chair. Deputations appeared from Cheltenham and Brighton, and documents were read by the secretary from Manchester, Dublin, and Leeds, soliciting the presence of the British Association at these places next year. A lengthened conversation ensued between the members of the Cheltenham and Brighton deputations on their relative claims on the presence of the Association. Eventually a division of the committee took place, which resulted in the selection of Cheltenham by a narrow majority. The following office-bearers were then elected for the year:—President: G. R. Daubeny, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.—Vice Presidents: Earl of Ducie, F.G.S.; the Bishop of Gloucester, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, F.R.S.; B. Baker, Esq.; the Rev. F. Clow. Secretaries: Captain Robertson, M.A.; R. Beamitt, Esq., F.R.S.; W. Huggall, Esq. Treasurers: James Webster, Esq.; James Agg Gardener, Esq. The meeting then closed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

APPOINTMENTS.—Rectories.—The Rev. Hibbert Wanklyn to Fleetmarston, near Aylesbury; Rev. William Thomas Beckett to Ingoldsthorpe, in Norfolk; Rev. Charles Feral Farver to Ilkeshall St. John, in Suffolk; Rev. W. Blackley to Staunton-upon-Hine Heath, near Shawbury, Shropshire. **Vicarages.** The Rev. Henry John Hotham to St. Michael's, Cambridge; Rev. W. Blackley to Staunton-upon-Hine Heath, Salop; Rev. F. M. Smyth to Rathmel, near Giggleswick; Rev. A. Fyne, to Horning, near North Walsham; Rev. J. T. Brown to Cockham, near Maldenhead. **Incumbencies.** The Rev. J. Newnham to Mountsorrel, near Loughborough; Rev. F. A. Bartlett to St. Olave Marygate, York.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The will of the Most Noble George Duke of Manchester was proved in London under £45,000 personality. Thomas Nickson, Esq., of Ryebank, Salop, 45,000. Edward G. M. Gale, Esq., of Upham, £10,000. The Rev. J. P. Bigman, M.A., Rector of Fakenham, £6000. Joseph Rawlings, Esq., of Finchley and the Inner Temple, £6000. Henry Dover, Esq., of Brighton, has left a sum of £8000 in charities, viz.—£2000 to the Philanthropic Society, Redhill; £2000 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; £1000 to the Norwich Diocesan Church Building Society; £1000 to the Blind Hospital, Norwich; and to the Societies for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £1000 each. Chambers Hall, Esq., of Westminster, has bequeathed to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, £500, and to the Salisbury Infirmary, £500.

PRINCE NAPOLEON RELATED TO QUEEN VICTORIA.—It is no less remarkable than true that his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, now on a welcome tour in these countries, is a Prince of the blood royal of England, and a cousin of her present Majesty. The fact is easily perceivable in the following genealogical sketch:—



PRICE OF CORN IN FRANCE.—*La Presse*, in its weekly bulletin, says:—"The continued rise in the price of corn and the reports sent to several Councils General respecting the general result of the harvest are exciting public attention in a high degree. Speculation has for the last six weeks been producing a rise of more than 30 fr. on a sack of flour, and we have to pay at this moment from 110 to 112 fr. for 157 kilo., for which we gave at the beginning of August from 80 to 82 fr. New wheat is still scarce in the markets, seeing that the want of hands retards the threshing, and the old wheat is nearly all disposed of. The present dearth of corn has already induced many capitalists to look out for supplies abroad. Large orders have been sent to the United States, where the corn-harvest has been very abundant."

AN AUSTRALIAN VENTURE.—In 1852 a gentleman sent from Scotland, among others, a package of goods worth £28, to Melbourne, fondly hoping for a good return. During last month (August, 1855) he received an account sale of his goods, amounting to £4 odd, the £28 worth of goods having realised £11 10s., and having been subject to charges amounting to £7 odd. On applying for payment of the balance in the account sales, he was thunderstruck to find that outward freight and charges were still to be deducted, and that, instead of receiving any money, he was indebted in those items.

RUSSIAN DISTRESS IN THE CRIMEA.—Although the changed attitude of Austria has enabled the Government to send new troops to the seat of war in the South, the reinforcements can throw no decidedly superior weight into the scale so as to impede the operations of the Allies. The Russian troops reached the southern seat of war in such diminished strength that the reinforcement has to march directly the battalions take the field. The effective, too, of these battalions is hardly 75 per cent of the normal strength. In the Crimea, this proportion becomes more adverse still. The better the troops are tended, the more difficult does the task of provisioning them become, for that province has been visited this year by a complete failure of the crops. The Government of Cherson is completely exhausted of its supplies, and has been so ever since the stoppage of supplies, by means of the Sea of Azoff, from the rich corn lands of the Don. Fodder and water have to be conveyed from Perekop by the beasts of burden and draught, for there is no fodder to be had in the Crimea, and the springs have dried up. The Salgir has shrunk down to a diminutive brook. "The German colonists (so writes a gentleman of the name of Domorovski, from Simpheropol) dread a scarcity of potatoes, on account of there being such few tubers to the root. The price has already risen from 1.3 copecks per okka (120 lbs.) to 8 copecks. In a word, vegetation has been paralysed this year. In spots where grass used to grow and yield hay, there is now hardly enough to supply a scanty feed. The price of corn is rising fast in Simpheropol. Everyone here, who had the means, used to leave for Eupatoria or Theodosia at this season of the year, but now they all stay where they are in this overcrowded town."

AUSTRIAN FRIENDSHIP.—The *Austrian Gazette*, in giving insertion to certain extracts from some of the London journals, appends the following expressions in regard to England:—"England has been unsuccessful in making the Austrian army her mercenaries; and as the idea of a pacific solution has already commenced in France, the policy of England, alarmed thereat, holds up the revolutionary torch in order to spread hatred and discord and to finish the work which was for a time checked in 1848. England may decree laurels to Piedmont. Austria will be as little moved thereby as by the hollow phrases of the English journals. Austria, like the whole world, knows the value of British faith and England's friendship, and that she is ever ready to let slip her mad dogs upon those who refuse to hunt for her."



THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL--CAPTURE OF THE MALAKOFF TOWER.-- (SEE PAGE 354.)

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The matériel abandoned by the Russians at Sebastopol is much greater than originally stated. From a despatch of General Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, Sept. 17, it appears that not less than over 4000 pieces of artillery of every calibre, munitions of war, timber for building ships, anchors, chains, foundries—in a word, all that is required for the construction and complete equipments of vessels of war, have fallen into the hands of the Allies. The barracks of Fort Nicholas, the Quarantine Fort, and a number of public establishments, have also been left entire; so that the Allies will find themselves in pretty good quarters compared with what they have had lately. According to the latest accounts, they were "gradually" occupying the town; which means, we presume, that they were advancing cautiously, for fear of mines, and providing themselves with defences and shelter as they moved onward.

There have been various rumours regarding the movements of the Russian army, but none that can be relied on. One report represents them as having fallen back in the direction of Perekop, but that is not confirmed. Another account speaks of Prince Gortschakoff having offered to surrender to the Allies on certain terms, which is not at all probable. A letter from Odessa, in the *Military Gazette* of Vienna, states that "the Russians in Bagchesserai are barring all the mountain defiles, breaking down the bridges, and destroying the communications with Balaklava, which indicates that they are expecting the Allies will commence a campaign in the interior of the Crimea."

The *Fremden Blatt* states from Warsaw, on what it believes to be good authority, that "the Russian rear-guard abandoned Fort St. Nicholas on the night between the 9th and 10th. On the 10th General Pelissier sent some detachments into the town, which consists of 480 houses. On the 11th the Karabelnaia suburb was occupied by a French corps. The main body of the army will enter the town as soon as the barricades have been removed, and when a bridge of boats has been thrown over the War Port. The immense loss sustained by the Russians in the six assaults, and the fear of a diversion on the Tchernaya, induced Prince Gortschakoff to retreat into the maritime forts and into the Northern citadel, to occupy the heights of the Belbec, and to send a corps of observation in the direction of the Tchernaya. The Russian position is strong, but it will be difficult for the army to winter on the plateau. From the preparations which are making at Perekop we are induced to believe that the Russians mean to defend the Crimea even after having lost Sebastopol."

The following are Prince Gortschakoff's despatches, of the 8th, translated from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and more textual than the earlier telegraphic advices:—

8th Sept., Noon.—The enemy receives nearly every day new reinforcements. The bombardment continues with unexampled violence. Our loss has been more than 2500 men in the last twenty-four hours.

10 o'clock.—The troops of our Imperial Majesty have defended Sebastopol to the last extremity; but it was impossible to hold it longer on account of the infernal fire which was poured on the town. The troops have passed over to the north side, after completely repelling six out of seven assaults made by the enemy. It was only at the Korniloff that we found it impossible to expel them. The enemy will find in Sebastopol nothing but blood-stained ruins.

The bombardment lasted three days and a half, so that the Russian loss during that time, at the rate cited by Prince Gortschakoff, would have been 8750 placed *hors de combat* before the assault, and by the artillery projectiles alone of the besiegers. The Russian loss in defending the fortifications against the seven attacks on the 8th may be very moderately estimated at 8000 more—a serious diminution of the Russian force to be added to the recent losses on the Tchernaya; a consideration that would weigh when the question of a withdrawal, such as the Prince is said to have ordered, presented itself.

A despatch from General Pelissier, dated Sebastopol, Sept. 18, says—"Our Generals and superior officers wounded are doing as well as can be expected. There need be no anxiety on their account."

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

War Department, Sept. 19.

Lord Panmure has this day received a despatch, of which the following are extracts, and the subjoined return of casualties from the 31st ultimo to the 2nd instant, addressed to his Lordship by General Simpson:—

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 4.

From the heavy fire maintained by the enemy on the head of our sap, the progress made has been slow, and accompanied, as must be expected, by several casualties amongst the sappers and working parties; and it is with great regret that I have to report the death, last night, of Captain Pechell, 77th Regiment, whose conduct I had occasion to bring before your Lordship's notice in my despatch of the 1st instant.

Within the last few days a second bridge has been commenced from the north shore to Karabelnaia, the object being evidently to expedite the removal of stores from the dockyard.

The continued reports we receive induce General Pelissier and myself to believe that the enemy still meditate an attack in force on our positions on the Tchernaya, to meet which the troops are kept in a continued state of readiness.

The 82nd Regiment has arrived from Corfu, and has disembarked this day. I intend them to relieve the 13th Regiment at Balaklava, which has joined the First Division under Lord Rokeby.

The health of the troops is excellent.

I inclose the list of casualties.

RETURN OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND PRIVATES KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, FROM THE 31ST AUGUST TO THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.

Aug. 31.—95th Foot: Capt. L. Fraser. 41st: Private Patrick Kary. 50th: Private James Barry. 77th: Private John Hutchinson. 97th: Sergeant Patrick O'Grady; Corporal John Hart; Privates Patrick Murphy, John Richardson, James Massey.
Sept. 1.—20th Foot: Privates George Jokes, Edwin Sharpe. 41st: Private Thomas Dodge. 56th: Private John Buckingham.
Sept. 2.—Royal Sappers and Miners: Lance-Corporal Charles Bell; Private John Morrison. 23rd Foot: Privates William Clayton, Samuel Russell, William Foley. 30th: Privates Richard Dawson, Thomas Hunter, James Cree. 55th: Corporal Thomas Powell. 57th: Private Hugh Mackleravey. Second Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private James McCann.

WOUNDED.

Aug. 31.—3rd Foot: Lieut. H. G. C. Burningham, slightly. 30th: Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Forbes, dangerously (since dead). Royal Artillery: Gunners William Russell, severely; James Baker, slightly. 2nd Battalion 1st Foot: Sergeant James Mulveny, slightly. Lance-Corporal B. Wiseman, slightly. Private James Mulreay, dangerously. 3rd Foot: Privates E. Beardsell, Andrew Stewart, dangerously; E. Hallaway, D. Palmer, M. Donovan, M. Cunningham, F. Regan, J. Savage, M. Mullins, slightly. 7th: Sergeant Henry Martin, severely. Privates William Bennett, James Henry, severely. 19th: Private John Carter, severely. 34th: Corporal John McCreedy, severely. Privates Clemences Brophy, dangerously; John Wood, Henry Morris, slightly. 1st: Privates Edward Morrey, severely; Charles Nelson, slightly. 47th: Corporal John Densey, severely. Privates Michael Brien, John Slater, slightly. 56th: Corporal Christopher Wright, slightly. 77th: Private Robert Hamilton, slightly. 50th: Privates H. Stewart, severely; M. Mulvill, James Robb, James Staircraft, slightly. 57th: Corporal Michael Norton, slightly. Privates Thomas Lightbrown, Hugh Holden, Francis Manoké, Bartholomew Keefe, slightly. 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade: Private Henry Parlar, severely. 2nd: Privates Thomas Finches, Charles Duckett, slightly.

Sept. 1.—Royal Artillery: Lieut. J. A. Price, slightly. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Lieut. L. S. T. M. Cary, severely. Royal Artillery: Gunner William John Chase, slightly. 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards: Private William Stanley, slightly. 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Privates William Wood, severely; Henry House, slightly. 7th Foot: Private Albert Doyle, slightly. 9th: Privates Joseph Crowther, Michael Walsh, severely. 21st: Private Anthony Kerny, slightly. 23rd: Sergeant Timothy Casey, severely. 33rd: Privates Bartholomew Sullivan, dangerously; Robert Swain, severely. 34th: Private David Allen, severely. 41st: Private Patrick Reilly, severely. 46th: Privates John Donald, John Steptel, slightly. 48th: Private Thomas Lewis, severely. 56th: Private Joseph Bethell, severely. 50th: Privates Alfred Mearns, severely; Joseph Fitzgerald, dangerously. 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade: Sergeant John Harrywood, severely. Privates Henry Langridge, severely; Thomas Harrison, Richard Gough, Thomas Breen, James Cates, Lewis Soper, Robert Wilson, Thomas Venables, George Weller, John Strachan, William Scott, slightly.

September 2.—Royal Artillery: Lieutenant C. F. Roberts, slightly. 90th Foot: Captain T. Smith, slightly. Royal Artillery: Gunner Donald Nicholson, slightly. Royal Sappers and Miners: Private Joshua Fitzgerald, dangerously. First Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards: Sergeant Colin Gilchrist, slightly. 3rd Foot: Private Peter Monahan, slightly. 9th: Private John Elyne, slightly. 17th: Sergeant William Hunt, slightly. Privates Francis Townsend, Michael O'Brien, slightly. 18th: Privates Patrick Ryan, John Butler, dangerously; John Sullivan, Thomas Linnah, slightly. 19th: Corporal Samuel Reed, slightly. 22nd: Private Frelin Williams, slightly. 30th: Privates Michael Connolly, dangerously; James Brown, severely; Michael Brown, Daniel Cunningham, Jeremiah Shannon, Patrick Sheehan, Robert Startup, slightly. 31st: Privates Thomas Cuthbert, dangerously; James Fee, severely; Thomas Purcell, slightly. 47th: Privates Thomas Hales, dangerously; John Grimsham, James McGuire, severely; Thomas Forde, William Lawler, slightly. 48th: Private John O'Neill, severely. 55th: Privates Thomas M'Phail, Alexander Wright, severely; Robert Anderson, James Payne, slightly. 57th: Private William Gray, severely. 62nd: Privates James King, John Maher, slightly. 95th: Private Nathaniel Harris, slightly. 97th: Lance-Corporal William Flowers, severely; Private John Taylor, slightly.

MISSING.

Aug. 31.—3rd Foot: Captain C. C. Ross. 77th: Private David McCrimin.
TOTAL.—Officers, 1; sergeants, 22; and privates killed; 6 officers, 7 sergeants, 106 rank and file wounded; 1 officer, 1 rank and file missing.

A LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE ROYAL NAVAL BRIGADE, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL: FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Aug. 26.—Wounded: Frederick Granger, ord., Leander, severely; Samuel Fryn, ord., Wasp, severely.
Aug. 27.—Wounded: John Mulchay, A.B., London, dangerously; James Dominey, A.B., Albion, slightly. Contused: Charles Ostling, ord., Albion, slightly.
Aug. 28.—Wounded: James Ward, ord., London, severely.
Aug. 30.—Wounded: Jeremiah Murphy, A.B., Leander, severely. Contused: William Buddin, ord., Leander, severely; John Leigh, ord., Queen, slightly.
Aug. 31.—Killed: George Meldon, A.B., Rodney.
TOTAL.—1 killed, 5 wounded, 4 contused.

RUMOURS OF NEGOTIATION.

The German papers are full of rumours relating to an alleged proposal to renew negotiations with Russia. The *Frankfort Post Gazette* is informed by a letter dated Vienna, Sept. 14, that "a fresh attempt is to be made to re-establish peace. A fresh note will be sent to Russia, through the medium of Austria. In this note the demands of the Allied Powers will be once more explicitly stated, and the proposition will be made for

reopening negotiations on this basis. Should Russia not accept this proposition, the military convention between Austria and the Western Powers will be immediately ratified. Respecting the demands of the Western Powers, the assurance has been given that they are still moderate to an eminent degree. The original programme has been retained; nor has a single point been added that is not the natural consequence of the military advantages obtained. Among these consequences is an indemnity for war expenses, which will doubtless figure as the most important feature of the new negotiations. A fresh treaty is spoken of as having been concluded between France and England on the one part, and Turkey on the other. Its object is to invest the Western Powers with the right of keeping garrisons in various parts of Turkey. The points specified are Varna, Adrianople, Constantinople, and Gallipoli. Varna and Sinope would be used as maritime stations by the Western Powers."

The *Corriere Italiano* of Vienna, a paper often quoted as semi-official, says:—"The course to be followed by the Allies in the Crimea after the taking of Sebastopol will depend on the attitude of the States of Central Europe. A more energetic policy on the part of our Cabinet, we are firmly persuaded, is the only one capable of accelerating the conclusion of a peace so ardently desired by all Europe." "A more energetic policy" on the part of Austria will have very little weight with the Western Powers if the energy is to be exercised on behalf of Russia.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Letters from Trebizond on the 30th ult. state that General Muraviev was on the 22nd still in his intrenched camp before Kars. He had only his field artillery and some mountain pieces; his siege-train had not left Gumri, and it was doubtful whether he would not content himself with observing the place and keeping up a blockade. Recent despatches announce, however, that, notwithstanding his vigilance, provisions have been thrown into Kars. Russian accounts from Tiflis state that new troops have arrived there "from Orenburg," and the army of the Caucasus is asserted to be at this moment in a high state of efficiency—so much so, in fact, that an expedition to Batoum is talked of; and it is said that Prince Bebutoff has reinforced the corps at Achaltzik and ordered it to march thither.

The *Invalide Russe* says:—"General Muraviev's expedition and attack, on the 7th instant, on the Turkish intrenched camp was a failure, but Kars is still surrounded. General Koukolefski was killed, and Colonel Jalgrene wounded."

RUSSIAN AGENCY IN GREECE.

The Governments of France and England are anxiously watching events in Athens. King Otho, under the influence of his ambitious wife, is still favouring Russian interests. The Government, in its present distracted state, is unable to take requisite steps to prevent revolt and brigandage, which are the means used by Russia to throw the kingdom into confusion.

Letters from Greece, dated the 1st inst., give a bad account of the state of Thessaly and Albania, where Russian agents are described as swarming, and as doing their utmost to promote the disturbances from which those unfortunate provinces suffer. They encourage and foster the banditti, of whose crimes every arrival brings intelligence.

The following letter from Vienna, of the 14th instant, will show that prompt means were taken to bring the Neapolitan Government to a sense of its situation:—

On the 9th of September, Mr. Elliot, who acts provisionally for Lord Westmoreland, presented a despatch to the Vienna Cabinet, containing a statement of all the complaints England has to make against the Neapolitan Government. The despatch is said to state that England would have been glad to see Naples, remaining within the limits of a strict neutrality, spare the British Government and its allies the doubly painful duty, under actual circumstances, of turning aside her attention and her forces from the task on hand. England, adds the despatch, does not yet give up the hope that a serious warning will bring back the Neapolitan Government to that prudence which it stands in need of now more than ever.

Another letter, of the same date, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that, on the 27th August, the Austrian Government addressed a despatch to the Government of Naples, supporting in an energetic manner the demands of the Western Powers. It points out the consequences that may ensue if Naples persevere in the present course, and adds, that Austria will (if the Neapolitan Government does not give satisfaction to France and England) be compelled to abandon Naples to its fate.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

The flying squadron in the Gulf of Bothnia, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes, according to the latest accounts, was ably performing the service allotted to it, harassing the enemy in every possible manner, penetrating the narrow creeks and channels in that locality, capturing every small craft that ventured afloat, and destroying every place that it could reach. The *Hawke*, steam blockship, had made a diversion against the fortifications of Riga, dismantled a few guns of the enemy, and killed and wounded some fifteen Russians, who showed some opposition by sending out fifteen of their gun-boats, which fired on the *Hawke*, but without causing any further casualty than lodging a few shot in her hull and wounding one of her men in the arm, which has rendered amputation of the limb necessary. The blockade of the enemy's ports is most efficiently preserved by our various cruisers, and the effect thereof is severely felt by all classes of subjects of the Emperor of All the Russias, causing great discontent among them. The advantages the Allies have gained during the present campaign, although not equal to what was expected by the public at home, are sufficiently important to warrant the assurance that, in 1856, with the means and appliances which will then be furnished, the Czar will find that his strongholds in the Baltic, as elsewhere, will, one by one, be wrested from him.

The *Hawke* arrived at Farö Sound on the 1st inst., where she remained at anchor for a week, and then left to rejoin the main body of the fleet at Narva.

It was recently stated that a large supply of rockets had reached the Allied squadrons from France, and that their extensive range and destructive powers were greater than any hitherto used. Experiments have been made with them, which prove they are inefficient for the especial object for which they were manufactured, viz., the demolition of the town of Revel and other places in the Baltic. They were said to be capable of being thrown, with good effect, a distance of 7000 yards, which is equivalent to 3½ nautical miles, and were, moreover, furnished with a shell of a considerable weight, calculated to explode at a given period of time. Their range, however, has been found not to exceed 4000 yards, and the period of their explosion is very uncertain. Further active operations, except on a minor scale, will not be undertaken during the present season, which is now very far advanced.

THE RUSSIAN ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Emperor of Russia has addressed his army on the subject of the fall of Sebastopol; but he gives little or no indication of the probable effect of the event upon the future Imperial policy. The Imperial circular is remarkable chiefly for the frankness—so unusual in Russian documents—with which it intimates the greatness of the overthrow. The following is the text of the Order of the Day, as it appears in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*:—

The defence of Sebastopol, which has lasted so long, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has drawn upon it the attention not only of Russia, but of all Europe. From its very commencement it placed its defenders in the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country.

In the course of eleven months the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of the ground which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, four times renewed, and the fire of which has been justly styled "infernal," shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They beat the enemy or died with indomitable courage—with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ—without a thought of surrendering.

Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to their country, and submitting with resignation to the will of the Most High, whom it has not pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I feel it a sacred duty, on this occasion, to express in my name, as well as in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the warmest gratitude for its indefatigable labours, for the blood it has shed in the defence, for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

But there are impossibilities even for heroes. On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeeded in getting possession of the important Korniloff Bastion (Malakoff), and the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his companions, who, under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the north side of the fortress, leaving only blood-stained ruins to the besieging enemy.

Those tried heroes, the objects of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give, in re-entering actually into the ranks of the army, new proofs of their warlike virtues. With them, and like them, all my troops, animated with the same unbounded confidence in Providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always and everywhere fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred arch, the honour and the territorial integrity of

our country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so much suffering, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Pultowa and Borodino.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11, 1855.

ALEXANDER.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE INTO FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—During the first seven months of the years 1853, 1854, and 1855, the importation of cattle into France was as follows:—1855: Oxen, 23,277; cows, 36,732; calves, 22,436; sheep, 133,248. 1854: Oxen, 17,421; cows, 28,003; calves, 10,134; sheep, 111,081. It may be curious to compare these figures with those of the importation into England during the first seven months of 1855 and 1854:—1855: Oxen, 20,420; cows, 2465; calves, 11,693; sheep and lambs, 35,173. 1854: Oxen, 20,273; cows, 9792; calves, 13,594; sheep and lambs, 58,576. The first fact resulting from this comparison is, that the importation of cattle has much diminished in England during 1855; while in France it has considerably increased. The second fact is that our (the French) importation has been much larger than that of England. What are we to infer from these figures? They appear to us of the utmost importance in an economical point of view. France is the country of Europe best situated for trading in cattle as well as in corn. It is washed by both seas, and has the English market, the largest consumer in the world, at its disposal. Were our corn-laws so framed as constantly to admit of the importation and exportation of corn without any fear of exceptional measures, a large trade would instantly spring up in our ports, and, aided by large capital, we should, in a great measure, be the providers of England. What is true for corn is not less evident as regards cattle.—*Echo Agricole*.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF STATISTICS AT PARIS.—On Monday at one o'clock, the members of the International Congress of Statistics had the honour of being received by his Majesty. The reception took place at the Tuileries, in the Hall of the Marshals. M. Rouher, Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, first presented the official delegates of the foreign Governments to his Majesty, who conversed with most of their body, inquiring with much interest about the condition of statistic works in their several countries. The delegates thanked his Majesty for the cordial hospitality afforded them in France, and particularly for the measures taken by the Government to make their mission easy, as well as to render their stay in Paris as agreeable as possible. Several of them embraced this opportunity of rendering to France the justice due to her for having taken the initiative with respect to statistic works. One of them, M. Heuschling, the representative of Belgium, observed with much pertinency that the first enumeration of a great country's productive forces was made in France during the reign of Louis XIV., in 1698, and that the creation of the first office of statistics in Europe was due to the Emperor Napoleon I. The other members of the Congress were then presented by his Excellency the Minister to his Majesty, who received them with the most perfect graciousness. It was observed with what fluency the Emperor spoke the language of the foreigners whom he did the honour of addressing. His Majesty was saluted, both on his arrival and departure, with the warmest acclamations.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S "FLITTING."—A general belief prevails that a universal "flitting" is going on in Sebastopol. Constant trains of wagons across the bridge, and barges across the harbour, appear to be carrying away the domestic goods and chattels of the inhabitants. What passes across during the night cannot be seen, but it is surmised that the Russians will not leave us all their arsenal and other stores, and that no little quantity of these are being transferred to the opposite side of the roadstead, under cover of the darkness. The close proximity of our Allies and ourselves to the first line of defence, the extreme probability, almost amounting to a certainty, that this line must shortly be in our possession; the impending fate of the shipping, whether sunk by the Russians themselves, or destroyed by the Allies; the well-grounded assurance that, the outer line of defences taken, the inner lines must shortly fall; the effect of these circumstances, equally known to the enemy as to ourselves; the great defensive preparations for holding a position on the north side, are all pointed at as arguments that the great bridge has been constructed to facilitate the exodus which, to a certain extent, seems to be going on under our very observation. As laden carts after cart is seen to pass over, and boat after boat, some of the soldiers looking on seem to think that the Russians are acting very scurvily in thus depriving them of their hard-earned prizes, and hope that the assault may take place at least before the town is wholly cleared of its contents. A large body of the enemy crossed over the bridge from the north side to-day. It was calculated that there were in all about three thousand troops. In all probability these were an ordinary garrison relief. It has been frequently noticed that the men from the north side cross in the daytime, while those going over in return from the south side have seldom been seen. It is probable that the troops who have been relieved pass over at night. Numerous carts have been passing the bridge. Those from the south side are invariably laden; from the north they are generally empty. It is not possible to distinguish the nature of the things being carried off; but from the irregular shapes of the objects, their comparative lightness—for the carts are usually loaded to double their height and are drawn by only one or two horses—and from women being seen not unfrequently walking by and accompanying them, it is generally supposed that they consist of articles of domestic furniture. The load in the cart is not unfrequently covered over by tarpaulin or canvas. No packages of uniform shape, nor other indications of Government stores, have been observed. The bridge is sufficiently wide for two carts to pass each other readily, and at the same time to afford ample room for foot-passengers on both sides. It seems to be as much as twelve or thirteen yards in width. About half-way across is a drawbridge, and on one side, near this opening is a lofty flagstaff. Flags are hoisted for signals, and these are repeated at each end. Notice is thus given when the drawbridge is open that passengers are not to attempt to cross, and they as well as vehicles are detained near the landing-places at either end.—*Letter from the Camp, Sept. 1*.

OMER PACHA'S EXPEDITION TO ASIA.—Omer Pacha has not yet returned. So it seems to be at last decided that he is going as Commander-in-Chief to Asia. I told you some time ago that all the foreign officers have nearly disappeared from the Turkish army. The expedition to Asia seems to have brought a change in this respect. Foreigners are at a premium. Ferhad Pacha (General Stein) is said to be appointed chief of the staff for the whole army of Anatolia. A Frenchman, whose name I cannot remember, will be first Aide-de-Camp of Omer Pacha. All the Hungarians who formed Omer Pacha's staff until he sent them away, at the demand of the Austrians at Bucharest, have received orders to come up from Monastir, in Bitolia, whither they had been sent, and to join the army of Asia. Two English officers, Lieutenant-Colonels Ballard and Caddle, have likewise been attached to the Asiatic army—the first to the Chasseurs, the second to the Artillery. Even the English medical staff has not been forgotten. Dr. Farquhar, who, in the absence of Dr. Fuller, is at the head of it, and who had hitherto charge of the hospitals at Varna, has lately arrived here from Constantinople. Dr. Farquhar has now orders to withdraw all the English medical staff remaining at Eupatoria, where they have nothing whatever to do. They were to have had the wounded, but as there are no fights, there are no patients for them. They are all going to Asia. Whether the medical men who are here, and who have also no patients, will go or remain is not yet decided. It is intended to have the chief hospital for the army of Anatolia in Sinope, as the healthiest place on the coast. Besides, there will be a line-of-battle ship stationed at Batoum as a hospital-ship. But, as neither military nor medical staff, however valuable, can alone put things to rights in Asia, Omer Pacha will likewise take over strong reinforcements. I have not heard anything about the dispositions as regards the Turkish army in the Crimea, but there are troops in Roumelia concentrated in Varna. 15,000 men are said to be ready for embarking, and the ships which are to take them have already left Constantinople for Varna. At any rate, they ought to make haste if they want to do anything this year, for by the end of October there is no more campaigning possible, and Turks take a long time in embarking and disembarking, unless they have marvellously improved by their voyages from and to Eupatoria.—*Letter from the Tchernaya*.

WHO ARE THE SANTHALS?—They are a race little better than savages, who inhabit the lower slopes of the hills from Bangpore to Drissa. They are for the most part destitute of fire-arms; but they in a measure make up for this disadvantage by their skill in the use of the bow, which they do not hesitate to render more deadly by the cruel device of poisoned arrows. Their religion is a simple and barbarous idolatry—the worship of stocks and stones, without any of those mystical refinements by which the idolatry of the Hindoos is overlaid. Their mythology, compared with that of the Hindoos, is almost a blank, and they have no notions of caste. Their food consists of almost anything that can be eaten, from toads and caterpillars up to tigers and horned cattle, for the flesh of kine is not forbidden to them. As to their vices, it is certain, from their recent proceedings, that they combine cowardice with cruelty to a remarkable degree, for they war with women and children as well as men; and, unlike the North-American Indian, who prizes most a warrior's scalp, the head of a woman is to the Santal the most acceptable trophy that he can take away from the village of his enemy. But with all this it is remarkable that the Santals are distinguished for a love of truth which exists nowhere else among the natives of India. Their numbers are said to amount to 100,000 fighting men; and if they are joined by the other tribes, the number of Vindhyan-hill men capable of bearing arms against us would become formidable indeed. It is not supposed that any attempt will be made during the present season to do more than drive the enemy to the hills and keep him there. Next cold season will be the time for active offensive operations; and most signal retribution for the damage done must be inflicted, if the shock which this affair has given to our prestige is to be recovered from.—*Delhi Gazette, Aug. 4*.

THE DISORDERLY IRISH.—The last accounts from Australia state that serious collisions have taken place between the Irish at the Maryborough diggings and the miners. The "Tigs," as the former are called, attempted to take the law into their own hands relative to "jumping" claims; but the miners rose en masse, to the number of 3000, and obliged them to conform to law and usage. The miners are known as the "Allies," in contradistinction to the "Tigs." Military and police have been sent to preserve the peace in the district. A mutual protection society has been formed with the sanction of the Government. At the Ballarat diggings the Irish have also been placing themselves in opposition to the English, Scotch, and American miners, and scenes similar to those at Maryborough have occurred.

COUNTRY NEWS.

RIOTS IN NOTTINGHAM.—Large crowds of persons have been assembling during the past week in Bridlesmith-gate, a public thoroughfare, and also in the market-place, to witness some demonstrations in consequence of the fall of Sebastopol. On Friday night the crowd in this locality consisted of several thousand persons; and, a breach of the peace being apprehended, the police interfered to disperse them. A number of the most lawless went to the end of the Market-place and broke the windows of Mr. Annibal, baker. It was then evident what was their intention. They afterwards proceeded up Derby-road, and attacked the shop of a baker named Saunders, breaking his windows. From this place they went to another baker, named Daykin, committing a serious outrage at his shop. The mob then proceeded to New Radford, a manufacturing village, which adjoins the town. Here they committed several depredations at the shops of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Creswell, Mr. Palethorpe, Mr. Revel, &c. At this place they met with a check, from a number of civilians, who, having armed themselves with staves, drove them away when they were about to perpetrate further violence upon a baker's premises. Superintendent Martin, of the county constabulary, and a body of police, were sent to disperse the mob and prevent further depredations; and this they succeeded in doing. On Saturday night, in consequence of a request from the mayor and magistrates, the inhabitants of Bridlesmith-gate took in their flags and banners, in order that the mob might not again assemble in that locality. The mayor issued orders on Saturday evening for a body of special constables to hold themselves in readiness. The town-police were also strengthened, and every means adopted to stop any further outbreak. The county authorities were also equally vigilant, special constables being sworn in, and an extra number of the constabulary being engaged. The town was, however, perfectly quiet.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.—A local paper states that in the fertile parish of Castleton, containing 80,000 acres, with a population of only 2130, there is not sufficient grain raised to support the few inhabitants. The land, with trifling exceptions, belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch, and the farms are large.

SMUGGLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.—At midnight on the 14th inst. a French vessel entered Southampton Water. The revenue officers stationed at Hook, at the entrance of the Water, boarded her, and found her in ballast. Soon after leaving her, they heard a firing from the Custom-house patrol, on duty on shore, and having gone in the direction of the alarm, they picked up three bales of tobacco, of 40 lb. each in the water close to the Hamble-spit, near the Revenue Station. It appears that the patrol saw a boat approaching the shore, and, suspecting smuggling, he sounded the alarm, when the men in the boat threw a cargo of tobacco, in bales; overboard. The rest of the tobacco drifted away with the tide, and upwards of 100 bales were picked up by the Preventive men on the Calshot Station, at the opposite side of Southampton Water. There is no doubt that the tobacco was brought in the French vessel, and that the boat with the smuggled cargo left her before the revenue cutter's men boarded her.

A CHILD POISONED BY MISTAKE.—The wife of an Irish hop-picker, employed at Yalding, in Kent, and named McCarthy, sent her little girl to a chandler's shop in the neighbourhood for some Godfrey's cordial, to give to an infant. The girl asked for Godfrey's, according to her own statement, but was supplied with laudanum, and half a teaspoonful was given to the infant, a boy four months old. The mother did not discover the mistake for three or four hours. Restoratives were administered, but the child died next morning.

THE "SIX POOR TRAVELLERS."—The *Maidstone Journal* publishes the scheme approved of by the Court of Chancery for the regulation and management of Watt's Charity, at Rochester, which has of late obtained some notoriety from the last Christmas Story of Mr. Charles Dickens. The provisions relating to the poor travellers are as follows:—"The trustees, as heretofore, to provide every night suitable and convenient lodgings for six poor travellers. To appoint a master and matron at a salary not to exceed £25 per annum each. The house shall be open every evening for the reception of six poor travellers, or wayfaring men, not being common rogues or vagabonds. Application for admission shall be made to the master before the hour of six o'clock in the evening; and, in selecting the persons to be admitted, care shall be taken that, unless under special circumstances, the same person be not admitted for more than one night, and in no case for more than two consecutive nights. Every poor traveller admitted to the house shall have a lodging for the night in a room by himself. A supper to be provided in the common room every evening at seven o'clock for the poor travellers, each of whom shall depart from the house by ten o'clock in the morning, and shall on his departure receive from the master the sum of 4d." The first meeting of the new trustees was held on Monday last, when it was agreed, amongst other things, that supper to be provided for the poor travellers is to consist of half a pound of boiled round of beef, one pound of bread, and half a pint of porter each.

CONSIDERATE BENEVOLENCE.—The Queen has signified her intention of granting a life-pension of £30 per annum to the widow of William Haigh, who lost his life while endeavouring to lubricate the axle of one of the carriages during the Royal journey to Scotland on the 6th instant. The unfortunate man was an old servant of the Great Northern Railway Company, and had attended the Royal progresses over this line on several former occasions.

LONGEVITY.—There is a lady residing at Folkestone who has attained the age of 101 years. She is in the possession of all her faculties, and her recollection of past events is remarkable, among which are many incidents of the last war. She has lived under five reigns, having been born in the time of George II.

ROBBERIES AT RAILWAY STATIONS.—On Monday morning early the booking-office at the London and North-Western Railway station, Huddersfield, was entered by thieves, and a robbery of cash effected to the amount of £70. The cash consisted of two £5 Bank of England notes, and the remainder in gold and silver. The safe was left locked and bears no marks of having been tampered with by any instrument. To the safe there are two keys, both had been left in drawers in the same room as the safe, but those drawers presented no appearance of having been interfered with, and are both of them fitted with Chubb's locks. It is the opinion of old detectives that the robbery has been effected by some one who had made himself master of the ins and outs of the premises, and the habits of the clerks and servants connected with the office. A similar robbery was effected during the same night at the Leeds Northern station. The safe was opened, and £250 abstracted, the robbers getting clear off with their booty.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO GLASGOW.—During the last week, from Monday to Saturday, the Glasgow Water Company forced into Glasgow 87,780,000 gallons, being on an average 14,280,000 gallons per day. Adding to this the daily supply furnished to the south side of the river by the Gorbals Water Company, of about 3,000,000 gallons, the whole supply of water amounts to 17,280,000 gallons per day, for a population of 400,000, being upwards of 40 gallons per day for each inhabitant.

WILTSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The members of this large and influential society have just concluded their annual gathering. Among those who attended were the Marquis of Lansdowne (patron of the society), Mr. Sotherton, M.P., Mr. Henneage, M.P., Captain Gladstone, M.P., Mr. J. Neeld, M.P., Mr. G. F. Scrope, M.P., Mr. Britton, &c. The Rev. J. Wilkinson, of Broughton-Gifford, read an important paper on "Parochial Histories." He suggested that committees of parish historians should be formed in towns, who should divide the work between them; and generally in every parish the clergyman could call in what coadjutors he pleased. All reports of several parishes would be in answer to certain heads of inquiry, and the whole would have to be revised and consolidated by competent editors. To this scheme of parochial history the Bishop of Salisbury had given his warm approval, and had authorised such mention of his wishes. His Lordship invited the promoters of the scheme to his palace; and he hoped that it would embrace Dorset as well as Wilts. With that view his Lordship had already secured the co-operation of all the rural deans and archdeacons. The whole of Scotland had been treated in a similar manner, the work occupying from 1831 to 1854, and comprising fifteen imperial octavo volumes. On the last day the members were entertained by the Marquis of Lansdowne, at his Lordship's seat at Bowood. After the luncheon the noble Marquis proposed "The Health of the Queen and her Army and Navy, with that of the Emperor of the French and his Army and Navy"—a toast which was received with enthusiastic applause.

FIVE HUNDRED HUSBANDS WANTED.—Last week, at the Halifax Borough Court, John Thomas, a sawyer, was charged by Mr. Jennings, relieving officer, with having left his wife and family chargeable to the union. The relief given had been after the rate of 7s. 6d. per week. The officer pressed for a conviction on the ground that there were no fewer than 500 deserted wives within the Bradford union, with 1017 children, involving an annual expenditure in relief of nearly £20,000.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AT CONGLETON.—On Friday week, the 14th, the Lord Mayor, Sir F. G. Moon, Bart., being on a private visit to his friend, Mr. Thomas Johnson, Bank-house, partook of the ancient municipal fare of "cakes and sack," to which his Lordship had been invited by the burgesses of the ancient borough of Congleton. The guests included the gentry of the county, the Mayor and Town Clerk of Stockport, the Mayor of Macclesfield, and the Sheriff of Chester. Previous to the entertainment, a congratulatory address from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Congleton, was presented to the Lord Mayor in the Council-chamber, to which his Lordship replied. The company then adjourned to the luncheon, which was served in excellent style in the Assembly-room. On the Chairman's table lay the gold and silver maces of the borough, and here was placed the large china Corporation bowl of "sack," which was served to the company in a pair of silver flagons. On each plate was placed a "count cake," of triangular shape, with a raisin in each corner; and among the

other delicacies was the famous Congleton gingerbread. The healths of her Majesty, the Emperor of the French, and the Allied Armies and Navies having been drunk, the High Steward, Mr. Randle Wilbraham, proposed "The Health of the Lord Mayor," congratulating his Lordship upon his splendid year of office, and felicitously referring to his Lordship's visit to Congleton, "Velut inter ignes Luna minores." The toast was drunk with great applause; and "the High Steward" and several other healths having been drunk, the party broke up.

THE FIRST NEWS REWARDED.—The Queen has sent a check of £50 to Mr. Middleton, stationmaster, at Banchory, of the Deeside Railway, as a reward for his exertions in "expressing" the news of the fall of Sebastopol to Balmoral on Tuesday evening. The following is a copy of the letter received from Colonel Phillips:—"Balmoral, Sept. 12. Sir,—I have received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to forward to you the accompanying check for £50, in commemoration of your having been the fortunate person to bring to her Majesty the glorious news of the fall of Sebastopol. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C. B. PHILIPS. Mr. Middleton, Banchory."

THE ROEBUCK TESTIMONIAL.—The testimonial proposed to be given by the men of Sheffield to Mr. Roebuck, M.P., progresses satisfactorily. The list of local subscribers contains the names of persons as diverse in their political views as are to be found in the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund. The reason is obvious. It is felt that Mr. Roebuck's character and services belong less to party than to the country, and that this is pre-eminently the case in regard to the Sebastopol Inquiry. Last week's list of subscribers includes the names of Lord Palmerston and Sir John Pakington. The following passages from their letters show the grounds on which these political chiefs concur in paying honour to a gentleman who has been so often opposed to both of them:—"Downing-street, September 1.—I am desired to inform you that, although Lord Palmerston has on many occasions and on many questions of great importance differed from Mr. Roebuck, yet, feeling much personal regard for him, and entertaining a very sincere respect for the integrity of his character as well as for his distinguished talents, Lord Palmerston begs that you will add his name to the list of subscribers for the sum of £10. I am your most obedient servant, CHAS. C. CLIFFORD, F. T. Mappin, Esq., the Master Cutler."—"Westwood Park, Droitwich, Sept. 4. I have always been opposed to Mr. Roebuck in general politics, but I believe that Mr. Roebuck did great public service in moving for the Sebastopol Committee at the commencement of last Session. I think that he rendered that service to the country at the risk of serious injury to his health, if not danger to his life; and having, as a member of that Committee, sat by his side through the whole inquiry, I appreciate the single-minded and patriotic spirit in which he fulfilled the duties of a difficult position. On these grounds I beg to add my name to the list of subscribers. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN S. PAKINGTON. The Master Cutler."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

As cricket and boating come to an end, racing seems to wax more lively. Next week is remarkably life in fixtures. Lincoln occupies Monday and Tuesday; while Pain's Lane is fixed for Monday, Walsall for Wednesday, Northallerton for Thursday and Friday, and Monmouth and Chesterfield for the same days. The great interest of the week is, however, concentrated on the Newmarket First October, which commences on Tuesday. The list on that day comprehends the Four-Year-Old Triennial, in which King Tom may perhaps appear after a sixteen months' absence from the turf; Alembic, Star of Surrey, Boer, and Baalbec, being also among the likely starters. Spindle (6 lb. extra) is the principal name in the Hopeful Stakes, and the elegant Polmoodie is the only good public runner in the Buckenham Stakes. Two matches and the Grand Duke Michael Stakes are also fixed for the same day; but the Professor, Hazel, Noisy, and Claret are not the elements of a very strong field. The Eastern Counties Handicap is a leading feature of Wednesday. Mary Copp, Aleppo, Fly-by-Night, and Alastor are also in the Two-Year-Old Triennial; and Habana is in the St. Leger, with only Hazel, Besika, Vandal, &c., against her. The Thursday's list is not very strong. Rifleman, Habana, Cavalier, Chalice, and Dirk Hatterick are leading names in the Three-Year-Old Triennial; and the racing-like Bird-in-Hand seems to have no opponent of any calibre against him in the Rutland Stakes.

So far, the settling on the St. Leger has not been satisfactory. The dashing style in which Rifleman confirmed his York running with Fandango in the Don Stakes, after forty-eight hours of quiet, proves pretty conclusively that he would have won the St. Leger if the steel had not been taken out of him by the severe work he did on the adamant ground the morning previous. There were all the symptoms on Friday of a second "Acrobat riot," when he returned to scale amidst a significant silence, and nothing but the determined manner in which Mr. Osbaldeston (who is more than seventy-one) collared and dared the first person who spoke of "robbery" to prove his words, turned the tide just in the nick of time in his favour. "The Squire" declared that he had not the management of the horse, or else Claret would have been sent, to make the running far stronger for him in the St. Leger. Saucebox's running in the Doncaster Stakes proved that the St. Leger had been won by no "hack," as till then he was contemptuously termed; still, judging from his inability to get within six lengths of Rifleman in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, nothing but luck and soundness has placed him in the St. Leger gallery. Wild Dayrell's breaking down in the Cup will hinder him from ever appearing in public again, and all Mr. Popham's stud, barring him, are to be sold. The horse, who had both Indian Warrior and Little Harry to make running for him, was going well within himself, when his feeble and heavily-bandaged sinews gave way. Lord Zetland's fear of his powers (which he communicated from Malvern by telegraph), prevented another beautiful cup race between Fandango and Rataplan. The latter has run thirty-one times this year, and won nineteen; while Saucebox has run twenty-seven and won eleven. Mr. Stirling Craufurd has engaged Robert as his trainer, and the price, 1800 guineas, which he gave for a yearling, brother to Lord of the Isles, at Doncaster, is said to be the largest on record. In fact, the prices which have been given during the last fifteen months for yearlings have been perfectly outrageous. Two of the thousand guinea yearlings, Voiyode and Mario, are said not to be worth as much pence. Lord of the Isles himself only cost 440 guineas, and till within very lately this price was thought immense.

The United All-England will pitch their wickets in Scotland next week, and will meet 22 at Edinburgh, on Monday; and another 22 at Glasgow, on Thursday. The All-England, on the contrary, confine their venues to England. On Monday they will be opposed at Trentham to 18 of the 3rd Staffordshire Rifles, who are to have the assistance of four professionals; and on Thursday they play a match at Stockton-on-Tees.

The yacht season is all but ended. On Monday the London Model Yacht Club have a third-class match; and on Saturday the Royal London Yacht Club take their closing trip. A match will also be rowed on the latter day, at five p.m., for £15 a side, from Ditton to Kingston, between Francis and Harrington and the two Snells; while on Tuesday Cann and Pocock row a £20 a side match from Charlton to the Tunnel Pier.

The Knaresborough bench have voted three and three on the curious game case, which we lately mentioned. The gamekeepers' defence was that they were ordered to preserve the land adjoining their master's property, on which they were discovered netting partridges late on an August evening. They also added, and proved, in extenuation that it had been their constant practice to net the coveys as soon as they were "jugged," in order that they might carry them into the interior of Lord Harewood's preserves. We should most certainly have sided with the convicting trio of magistrates in not sanctioning this novel "law of removal," which might give rise to the greatest abuses.

MANCHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Post Office Hotel Stakes.—Bourgeois, 1. Biron, 2.
Chesterfield Handicap.—Byrsa, 1. First Fly, 2.
Wilton Handicap.—Gamellad, 1. Catherine Parr, 2.
Trafford Handicap.—Persia, 1. Henrietta, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Elastic, 1. Red Robin, 2.

LEICESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

Innkeeper's Plate.—Gay, 1.
Scurry Handicap.—Pope Joan, 1. Usurer, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Jack Leeming, 1.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Bright Phoebus, 1.

ASCENT OF MONTE ROSA; AND OF MONT BLANC, WITHOUT GUIDES.

WE abridge the following very interesting description of these mountain ascents from two letters received from the Rev. Christopher Charles Smyth, one of the Curates of St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth. The first letter is dated St. Gervaise, August 10; and, after describing his journey to Switzerland, the writer proceeds:—

"Our party had consisted all along of my brother and myself, a Yorkshire clergyman and a pupil of his, who is a botanist, and withal a photographer. Monte Rosa and the valley of Zermatt has been visited; and you will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that I have again made the ascent of that splendid mountain, and this time we succeeded, by another route, in reaching the highest point, that which we attained last year being only a part of the same ridge, and twenty-two feet below the summit. This is the first time it has been reached, and it was supposed to be inaccessible.

The first few hours over deep snow was only fatiguing, not dangerous: crevasses there were, and most beautiful ones, but they were easily avoided. But at last, about 1000 feet from the summit, the ascent began in real earnest. It was one of those beautiful days which are almost too hot in the valleys for walking, but on the mountain summits are always accompanied with very severe cold, and occasionally wind. The snow drifted about in all directions. Steps had to be cut in the ice, sloping at an angle of from 25 to 40 degrees. Then one of our party began to feel the rarefaction of the air: his spirits rapidly evaporated with the heat of his body. The long and the short of it was, he was getting very cold, so we got him on to a sheltered rock, and took off his boots, and rubbed his feet and hands with snow, and saved him a frost-bite. And now came a ridge of rocks very narrow at the top, with precipices on each side. Along this we had to advance with caution, for nearly an hour and a half, waiting for a lull of the wind, for fear of being blown over. It was delightfully exciting; the stones accidentally or purposely dislodged by one's feet rolled thundering down on either side. A friend, who had ascended Mont Blanc in 1854, averred that there was no difficulty in the latter to be compared with this. The view on either side was magnificent, but to our peril only could we stop to look at it with hands and feet grasping the rocks, or the ice, as it might be. At last the summit was gained, hitherto untrodden by foot of man. I was the first to reach it, as the guide (one guide had given up long before) from courtesy allowed me to pass him. The others followed one by one, till the little peak seemed crowded with our party of eight persons (Rev. C. Hudson of Kirklington, near Ripon; Mr. Birbeck of Leeds, who ascended Mont Blanc in 1854; Mr. Stephenson, my brother, and myself, with three guides). Now we had time to enjoy the prospect to the full. In the foreground was the eastern point of the mountain, gained by us last year. The wintry blast had carried away our flagstaff and "shirt," though the heap of stones remained. A vast panorama stretched around us on all sides. Monte Viso, at the head of the valleys of the Waldenses, was perhaps the most distant object discernible, about eighty or ninety miles away, though the maritime Alps seemed visible far beyond. Mont Blanc (forty-five miles distant) towering high above all the rest, appeared very rugged and inaccessible from this side. I will only add, that some hundreds of mountain peaks, for the most part covered with snow, and lakes, and valleys, and glaciers, completed this beautiful, I might say overwhelming, panorama. We are now in the neighbourhood of Mont Blanc. Its snowy cap looks most inviting; but it is not our intention to conform to the Chamounix regulations, which raise the expenses of the ascent to £24 each, so probably we shall return to England content with 15,280 feet instead of 15,740."

The second letter is dated Chamounix, Aug. 16th, and proceeds thus:—"We left the neighbourhood of Monte Rosa by a pass some 11,000 feet high, which brought us into the Italian valleys. The 15th we passed at Chatillon, in the Val d'Aoste, which takes its rise at Cormayeur, at the very foot of Mont Blanc. As we approached it, and a bend in the valley brought to our sight successive peaks of this splendid range, rising one above another, till the snowy summit of 'White Mountain' appeared above all, an irresistible desire seized us to scale the rugged heights, and plant our flag upon them. At the same time, we had each of us strong objections to paying £24 at the very least for what we could doubtless do for £2 each. Monte Rosa had not cost us so much, and that was only 400 feet lower, so we determined to try by ourselves. We were on an equality with the best Cormayeur guide, for Mont Blanc has never been ascended from that side. We then determined upon trying the same way. Porters were engaged to carry our tent and provisions, blankets, &c., for a bivouac on the snow. These they carried up to the snow, after which we became our own porters. Clouds, however, began to lower on the mountains, and thick mists closed in and impeded our steps. The glacier was much broken up and crevassed. We were tied together, and I took the lead; many an apparently impassable crevasse was crossed by some narrow snow bridge, or had to be doubled. After a time it began to snow, so we began to pitch our tent and to spread our blanket. There were no signs of life but in our little bustling party of six; all around was cold and still as death, except when some occasional crack resounding all along the ice told of the continual progress of the glacier; or some roar, as of distant thunder, marked the fall of an avalanche over the rocky precipice. Our boots being hung, all wet, from the roof of our tent, and additional clothing for the night put on for warmth's sake, we then wrapped ourselves up in a blanket, and slept as well as we could on snow at a height of twelve thousand feet. Next morning we set off in the fog. With great perseverance we reached the third point of Mont Blanc, called Mont Blanc du Tacul; but were compelled to retrace our steps to our tent, and, after a sixteen hours' walk, made our way back to Cormayeur. We then determined upon making another trial from St. Gervaise. Our party consisted of our two selves, the Rev. C. Hudson (who, indeed, organised the expedition), Messrs. Kennedy, Ainslie, Stephenson, and G. Joad. We had no guides; but persons experienced in glaciers would find little difficulty in the last five hours of Mont Blanc, unless they were out of condition and found the labour too great. We have almost invariably found that guides were as much a hindrance to us as a help. Most Englishmen will beat them in a long walk. This night's encampment was pleasanter than the last, as the rocks are warmer; besides that we provided ourselves with charcoal for a fire, straw for a bed, and flour, milk, and eggs for a hasty pudding. We passed a very comfortable night in the midst of avalanches, which thundered about us in all directions. Our bivouac was close to a ruined hut without a roof, with walls about four feet high, which, sixty years ago, De Saussure, the philosopher, built for his scientific observations. We found the cabin full of snow and ice; with our axes we chopped and shovelled it away; and an architect of our party employed two or three of us in building a roof of large flat stones, and the tent went over all, large stones being laid upon it to prevent its being blown off, as the wind was severe. We started at day-break and reached the Dôme de Gouté, one of the summits, in three hours and a half. Here we were left to carry our own knapsacks and provisions for five hours more, to the real summit. The difficulties alluded to by Albert Smith were successively vanquished, and that I am glad to say without 'violent sickness or hemorrhage.' The dreadful Mur de la Côté, to which he had to cling for his life, and down which, had he slipped, he would have been dashed from one icy crag to another, till his mangled remains were entombed in the horrid depths of the glacier—what would he say if we were to tell his audiences that we had ventured to descend this dreadful part by an ordinary glissade? The most adventurous part of our journey now commenced. We wished, instead of returning to St. Gervaise, to descend the mountain on the Chamounix side. To us, of course, it was quite new ground; yet, in one place alone did we experience any difficulty; it was in crossing from one glacier to another below the Grands Mulets, where people take up their night's quarters in the ascent from Chamounix. We had to overcome crevasses extending in all directions, which broke up the glacier—crag was heaped upon crag—we had to cross by all sorts of narrow ledges of ice—over snow bridges of doubtful strength. Steps had to be continually cut with our axes. At length the other side was gained. The short twilight over night found us following the narrow goat track which passes through the pine woods in the neighbourhood of Chamounix. At length we fairly lost the track, and laid ourselves down to sleep under the trees; but about midnight, we retraced our steps to a chalet, where we slept for some hours, and one hour more brought us to Chamounix."

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

LINES SUGGESTED BY THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.

'Mid this great rush of crowned success
That sweeps the land with onward pace,
From triumph's peal—from victory's press—
Pause we a little space:
Better is Truth than princely sway;
Where Love shall move, let Kings give way!

For who are trophies unto him
Who casts at Beauty's feet his throne—
The jewels of whose crown are dim
To those he makes his own;
Who plucks the rose from England's stem—
The pearl from England's diadem?

Though realm with kindred realm may mate;
Though war cement the plighted word;
Love's tender link draws State to State
As surely as the sword.
In youth and youth's devotion lie
The nobler part of chivalry.

His step has passed our palace gates!
High hopes, glad visions, raise anew;
And sacred is the bond that waits
The beautiful and true:
Where Faith, and Love, and Honour meet,
Let empires bow before their feet!

E. L. HERVEY.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLAS CHARLES of Prussia, born on the 18th of October, 1831, Major "à la suite" of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, Chef and "Colonel Propriétaire" of other regiments in the

Prussian Army, is the eldest son and heir of Prince Frederick William, commonly called Prince of Prussia, who is brother of the King of Prussia and next heir to the throne. This young Prince, the future Monarch of Prussia, has so far not distinguished himself by any individuality of



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

character. He is devoted to his profession as a soldier, and is unpronounced in politics, being supposed to adopt unconditionally the views of his illustrious father, who is regarded as distinctly opposed to the present pro-Russian policy of Prussia. The Prince, whose manners are gracious and conciliatory, is very popular with army and people, and is the great favourite of his uncle, the King.

His Royal Highness arrived at Aberdeen on Friday (last week), and proceeded by the Dundee Railway, on a visit to Balmoral. He was received at Banchory by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who had posted thirty miles, accompanied by General the Hon. C. Grey. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded up Deeside, by Balmoral, where they arrived at seven o'clock. The Queen, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household, received Prince Frederick William upon his arrival. His Royal Highness is attended by Col. Heintze. On Saturday the Queen and Prince, accompanied by Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and attended by Lady Churchill and General the Hon. C. Grey, visited the Camp of the Forbes Highlanders, on the banks of the Dee. The Royal party were received upon their arrival by Sir Charles Forbes; and the men of the clan exhibited some Highland games. In the afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince, with Prince Frederick William and Lord Granville, went to Abergeldie Woods, which were driven for deer.

THE SAILORS' HOME, PORTSMOUTH.

THE fourth annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of this institution for providing a respectable home for the Seamen belonging to the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine, when paid off from their ships or discharged from hospital was held at Portsmouth, on Thursday week—the Mayor in the chair. Several able addresses were delivered, from which, and the Report presented by the Directors, we extract the following details of the operations. In reference to the Home answering the end for which it was designed, the sums deposited in the hands of the Superintendent for security are instanced. The first year the amount was £649 10s. 3d., but this had gradually increased to £2041 9s. 9d.; and this year it had reached £3411 19s. 9½d. This money, the Directors remarked, instead of being squandered, was sent or taken by the men to their relatives, thus causing comfort, and easing the poor's rates. The following is the number of boarders:—

	1854.	1855.
Boarders	418	919
Casual meals	3170	6268
Casual beds	8315	18,618
Shipwrecked men	66	95
Casual inmates, sleeping on mats	—	1808

Public meetings have been held at Brighton, Bath, and Cheltenham, with the view of raising funds for increasing the means of accommodation. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, jointly with the Queen, has presented £300 towards the additions already in progress, and promised to give £200 more if a sufficient sum could be raised to render the house in Hanover-street (purchased last year) available for the purposes of the institution. The measures adopted to carry out these objects have realised a considerable addition to the funds, not certainly adequate to the object in view, but sufficient to justify the Directors in making some additions, by the purchase of another house in Hanover-street, at a cost of £450. The additions long since contemplated had also been proceeded with. A range of a double set of dormitories has been built, the committee-room enlarged, and the kitchen heightened. When this building is completed the establishment will contain 123 cabins and 63 open beds. But as the experience of last year convinces the Directors that even this accommodation will be quite insufficient on the return of the Baltic fleet, steps have been taken to secure a store in Hawke-street, with the intention of furnishing it with cabins and beds.

Grateful recognition was made of the handsome contributions made by several friends of the institution. It was stated that, on the arrival of the transport *Perseverance* at this port to be docked, and the crew not having a hulk to go to, the Captain called them together and asked them if they would like to go to the Home, telling them that he would pay their expenses out of their wages. On the ship being again ready for sea, the Captain called on the Superintendent and thanked him for the care and attention the men had received, and that he had recommended the institution to the notice of the company during the twenty-eight days they had been there. The company had forwarded a donation of twenty-five guineas. Some misconceptions as to the institution were corrected. Some had thought that the comforts afforded to men caused them to break their leave in order to enjoy themselves; but the officers at the Home always used their strongest efforts to induce the seamen to go to their ships. Another misconception was, that it was a local charity; but this was not the case, it being entirely intended for those



THE PORTSMOUTH SAILORS' HOME.

coming from a distance and who have not friends or relatives in the port. Hence the Home is entitled to support from every parish in the kingdom. The subscription list was £3317; but the Admiralty grant was not nearly sufficient—the expenses being £725. This was accounted for by the fact, that during the greater part of the summer the house was little used—the fleets being away, whilst rates and taxes had still to be paid, the staff kept up, responsible servants retained, &c. The Directors did not, however, despond, and made grateful mention of the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, of Standstead-park, who had become yearly subscribers of £10 each. It was stated that 1808 men had preferred sleeping on the floors of the Home to going back to their old haunts.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, who writes from the Russian frontier, and treats of military affairs, estimates that at the beginning of the present month Prince Gortschakoff had at his disposal 130,000 regular infantry and 13,000 cavalry, besides a further force of 36,000 men, composed of the levy *en masse*, the Tchernomora and other corps of rifles, the Sappers, crews of the ships, the Greek volunteer battalions, &c., making in all an army of 179,000 men. From this total, however, are to be deducted the men lost at the Tchernaya, and by ordinary siege casualties during the month of August, and the sick. The Russian losses would probably be compensated by the addition of the Grenadiers, who, according to this correspondent, stood in readiness at Perekop, and are not included in the foregoing enumeration. The results just stated being obtained by conjectural estimation of the strength of the several divisions, appear to be too hypothetical for practical purposes.



ASCENT OF MONT BLANC WITHOUT GUIDES.—NIGHT ENCAMPMENT ON THE SNOW.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



"THE IONA," NEW STEAMER.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CAPTURE OF A SUNFISH
OFF CORK HARBOUR.

On Friday week one of these valuable fish was towed into Cork Harbour by Mr. Cooper Penrose's schooner-yacht, the *Harlequin*, having been harpooned about ten miles off the Roche's Tower Lighthouse, by a party that had been out in the yacht. The fish was seen basking on the surface of the water, sunning itself, as is its wont—hence the popular name Sunfish, in this country—and was struck with a harpoon, which entered it "midships," and put a period to its existence. The animal—which cannot be spoken of as a marine beauty, is of an oval shape, the length being about eight feet, and the "breadth of beam," exclusive of a fin about two feet long, projecting on each side, about five; its weight is nearly a ton. In the accompanying sketch the harpoon remains in the fish in the place where it was first struck. This fish is, however, a small specimen of its tribe, some of which have been found to measure nearly three yards in extreme length, and are of great commercial value, the liver yielding as much as £40 worth of oil.

Sunfish are common on the north-west coast of Ireland, but they are stated to be seldom taken off Cork Harbour.



SUNFISH CAUGHT OFF CORK HARBOUR.

NEW MODE OF TRANS-
PLANTING TREES.

On Saturday afternoon the members of the Council and the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society were invited by their indefatigable secretary, Mr. J. C. Sowerby, to witness the transplantation of some trees in their Garden in the Regent's Park, by the agency of Barron's machine; the main object being to carry as much of the root as possible.

This machine is a kind of timber-carriage. Four large wheels support two trussed timbers, or bearers, between which the tree is lifted by a screw and chains, and carried away upright. The operation commences by marking out a square of the size intended to be lifted; the earth is then dug away in a circle round this space, to a sufficient depth to enable the workmen to cut a tunnel under the tree, below the great mass of its roots; other roots that may be met with are preserved and tied back as far as may be convenient. The tunnel being cut, a set of planks is laid in it, extending a little beyond the openings; and across each of its projecting ends is placed a strong plank, which is forced under the side of the mass, partly cut away to receive it; another plank is forced into each of the other sides, so as to form a square frame to support the whole weight. These planks are stopped



REMOVAL OF A TREE BY BARRON'S MACHINE, IN THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDEN, REGENT'S-PARK.

in close to the soil by mats, to prevent the earth from being loosened. More or less of the earth is now cut away beneath the frame, according to the nature of the soil, or the number of descending roots. The ball, as it is called, although it is square, being ready, chains are fixed round the ends of the central planks, and the hole partly filled in, one pair of the wheels of the carriage is then placed on each side on thick planks to prevent their sinking into the loose earth, and at such a distance apart that they may receive the two bearers, and be joined together with the tree between the bearers. The chains attached to the frame of planks are alternately hooked on to a screw supported by the bearers, and by turning the screw, the mass is lifted. Other chains are so fixed as to support the weight, while the screw is shifted from one end to the other; and, to steady the tree, side ropes are also held by men to keep the whole upright. While the tree is being raised, the hole is filled up level, and planks are laid across for the wheels to travel over. A team of horses is yoked to the machine, and these transport the tree to the site. The hole for the reception of the tree is dug with two sides shelving to the middle for the passage of the wheels, and a trench along it, to receive the middle planks of the frame, and to give room for removing them when the tree is lowered into its place. Care is taken to prevent the wind from moving the tree, and water is given as it may be required.

During the operation on Saturday, in consequence of a large number of strong but not very thick roots, which descended into the stiff clay almost perpendicularly, not having been cut, it was found impossible to lift an ash tree which it was proposed to transplant; but these roots having been dug out, the tree was, on Monday, carried to its destined locality, and dropped into the hole prepared for it, by the aid of twelve horses, without the slightest check. The mass of earth moved is nine feet six inches by nine feet, two feet thick at the sides, and about three feet six inches thick in the middle; weighing upwards of ten tons, besides the tree and carriage, some four or five tons more.

THE NEW STEAMER "IONA."

The steamer *Iona* is the latest built craft of the kind on the Clyde, and was placed by the proprietors at the disposal of the members of the British Association during their recent meeting at Glasgow.

The *Iona* is 225 feet keel and fore rake, and 232 feet over all, 21 feet broad within the paddles, and 9 feet 3 inches deep amidships. Her extreme tonnage is 324 tons; but, after deducting 151 tons, which is the space allotted for her engine-room, her net measurement becomes registered at 173 tons. She has two oscillating engines, of 45 inches in diameter, and 4 feet stroke. The diameter of her paddle-wheels, which are on the feathering principle, is 19 feet, the length of the floats 7 feet, their breadth 2 feet 11 inches, and their immersion 3 feet 2 inches.

The tested speed of the *Iona* has left nothing to cavil with, namely, by the time which she took to run between the Cloch and Cumbrae Lights, and this she performed downwards in 47 minutes 48 seconds, and upwards, against the tide, in 49 minutes, or, on an average, at the rate of well nigh twenty miles per hour; which, if not equal to the American speed, cannot be far off it. In this performance the motion of the *Iona* did not appear to be very different from that of ordinary steamers. Beyond the circumstance that she passed any land-mark or buoy that she came near with something like the rapidity of a railway train, she really did not appear to be making any out-of-the-way effort. Her engines worked so smoothly and true, her feathering paddles revolved so uniformly and exact, and her whole performance, in a word, was so nicely calculated and determined, and there was nothing to direct the attention to the rapidity of her locomotion beyond what has been stated.

The *Iona*, indeed, is well worthy of being noted as a great stride in Clyde ship-building, and, although it would be absurd to say that she can rival the American steamers in accommodation, it may almost be asserted that she can do so in speed, taking the data given by Dr. Lardner as the proof. In respect to cabin accommodation, the Americans will ever stand superior to almost every other nation in consequence of the rivers they have. These admit of vessels being built of even 450 feet long and forty feet broad, while the dimensions of the *Iona*, though little more than half these, may be said to be even too great already for the little, narrow, crooked, and shallow Clyde. The American steamers have cabins three tiers deep, the *Iona* has only one deck; but with good economy, ingenuity, and liberality, much has been made of that. She has a main saloon, 50 feet long and 20 feet broad; a ladies' cabin, 14 feet long; and a dining saloon, 20 feet long; and these are fitted up in the costliest, and, at the same time, chastest manner—the whole doing the greatest credit to her builders and engineers, Messrs. J. and G. Thomson. She is to be employed in the trade between Glasgow and Ardrishaig, as part of the celebrated system of steamers extending from this city to Inverness, and which formerly, under the able management of Messrs. Burns, and now under that of Messrs. David Hutchison and Co., has even tempted Royalty to take advantage of its arrangements, thus enabling these gentlemen to claim for it the name of "The Royal Route."

THE HANGO MASSACRE.—Dr. Easton, surgeon, R.N., and Mr. Sullivan, Master's Assistant, who were captured in the *Cossack's* boat at Hango, were exchanged at Odessa on the 18th inst.

LOSS OF THE "WOLVERINE."—Her Majesty's brig *Wolverine* was lost on the night of the 11th of August, on the Conform Cays, distant about 100 miles to the north of Grey Town. The officers and crew were saved. The information of the loss of the *Wolverine* was communicated to the commander of the *Buzzard*, then lying at Grey-town, which immediately proceeded to render what assistance might be necessary.

A STRAHAN-PAUL-AND-BATES CASE.—The Court of Assizes of Strassburg has been for several days occupied with a case which may fairly vie with those of Strahan and Paul, for the magnitude of the defalcations, and the skill with which the culprit managed for nearly ten years to carry on his depredations undetected. The defendant, whose name is not given by the legal papers, but designated under the initial of H., seems to have been bred by his father to those fraudulent practices by which he drew ruin down upon hundreds. H. was a notary in the little town of Flageuennan, and had taken up the business from his father's hands. The firm was, at his taking it, in debt to an amount which would appear trifling in England, but which is looked upon as a fortune in the country parts of France, 30,000 fr. (£1200), and did not enjoy a high reputation. H., however, then about twenty-five, was a young man of a "serious" turn, but in a semblance of great piety and austerity, frequented the churches, and, in a word appeared so excellent a Christian, and at the same time so steady and skillful, that his edified countrymen thought they could do no better than place their interest in his hand. How far he has justified their confidence the sequel will show. The evidence showed that in 1846, within a year of his having entered business, he committed a forgery, and with such success that hardly any of his clients escaped unscathed. He had not even the excuse of distress, for, as we have above stated, the religious and austere character he had contrived to establish had brought him a large connection. Among his victims are a captain in the army, of whose absence in the Crimea he availed himself to plunder him of 17,000 francs committed to his care, by means of a power of attorney. An old widow, seventy-six years of age, very deaf, and unable to read or write, was persuaded by the defendant to sign deeds, fraudulently drawn up, which placed him in possession of 25,000 francs. But it would be tedious to enumerate the isolated cases of swindling which worthy M. H. committed. Suffice it to say that, both by the production of forged documents and the depositions of no less than seventy-seven witnesses, it was proved that he had committed one hundred and fifty-seven forgeries; it was also shown that, in addition to these and various cases of swindling, he had been guilty of twenty-one "abus de confiance," i.e., appropriating money left to him in trust. It is impossible to know the exact amount of his depredations, but proofs exist of them to the extent of 300,000 francs, though there is no doubt they reached a much higher sum. The blindness of the townspeople, whom he was thus daily plundering, seems unaccountable; but such was the confidence felt in him, that he was made a member of the town-council, and married a young woman belonging to one of the best and wealthiest families in the town, whose dowry was swallowed up in the wreck which followed soon after the marriage. Some ugly rumours touching H. began to circulate last December, when he immediately took to flight. He was arrested in Paris as he was applying to a relative for a "loan" of 60,000 francs, with which he would, doubtless, have made his escape to America. There were 173 counts in the indictment, on all of which he was found guilty, and condemned to hard labour for life in one of the bagnois. Curiosity is felt by legal men here as to what will be the penalty in the great fraudulent bankruptcy case about to be tried in London, which bears so much analogy to that of M. H.—*Letter from Paris.*

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—Through the activity of Mr. Heddington, a detective officer on the Midland Railway, a notorious thief, named William Atty, has just been captured, after having committed innumerable depredations throughout England, particularly on the different lines of railway. There are already fifteen cases of robbery against him, and several other charges are in the course of investigation. The following cases will show the manner in which he carried on his proceedings:—On the 25th of August, a young woman, named Alice Gough, booked herself at the Worcester Railway station for Bromsgrove. While waiting for the train a man (Atty), in the uniform of the Great Northern Railway Company, came up to her and asked her if he could assist her with her box. She told him where she was going, and he replied, "Very well, I will put it in the right van," and took it away, as she supposed, for that purpose. He returned shortly afterwards, and said, "It's all right; you will find it in the van on your arrival." On arriving at Bromsgrove both box and man were missing. Information

of the loss was received by Mr. Heddington on the following day, but he was unable to obtain any clue to the thief until Thursday, the 18th inst., when he ascertained that Atty had employed a man at the London and North-Western station at Birmingham, to carry a box to a lodging-house keeper in that town. At the lodging-house Atty pretended that he had lost the key of the box, and asked him for a hammer to break it open, which he did. He then purchased another box, in which he packed all the articles the other contained. On the following day he left the lodging-house, taking the latter box and contents with him, and leaving the one he had stolen behind. From Birmingham Mr. Heddington traced him to Combefields, about five miles from Rugby, but was too late to secure him, as he had decamped thence after stealing six sovereigns and a silver watch from a relation who had just buried his wife. He was afterwards traced to Shilton, Staffordshire, and thence to Nuneaton, Tamworth, and other places. He was eventually secured at Wolverton, where he had obtained a situation as a railway engine-driver. He was apprehended in bed, and on Mr. Heddington telling him the nature of the charges against him, he got possession of a knife, and said he would not be taken alive, and attempted to cut his throat. Mr. Heddington threw him on the bed, and, with the assistance of a constable, took the knife from him. On the 7th of September he took lodgings at Wolverton for himself and wife, and between that date and the 12th inst. he committed two robberies in the neighbourhood. Some of the property of the last robberies were found in his possession by Mr. Heddington when he was apprehended. On the 4th instant he favoured Mr. Miller, of Newtown, Peterborough, with a visit, and on his departure contrived to take away with him a gold watch-guard, a gold union pin, a gold ring set with diamonds, black satin vest, and black handkerchief. The union pin Mr. Heddington found at Atty's lodgings, together with the whole of the property stolen from Worcester, consisting of several new dresses, shawls, &c., and a quantity of under-clothing and jewellery. Atty has been at this practice for a considerable time. About eighteen months since he visited Derby, and at that time wore the uniform of the Stockton and Darlington Railway Company's servants. He took lodgings at several houses in the town, stating that he had come in with a special train, and in all cases leaving with a booty. He afterwards visited Nottingham and several other places with the like success. He then favoured Manchester with a call, and they were unkind enough to send him to goal for eight months for paying them a friendly visit. A number of cases, in addition to the above, will be brought against him. He has had one examination before Mr. Sidebottom, a magistrate of Worcester, and stands remanded until Friday next to enable Mr. Heddington to complete the cases against him.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Owing in some measure to the late advance in discounts by the Bank of England, as well as by the private bankers and discount brokers, and the great decline in the stock of gold—features in the market, by the way, long since anticipated—we have had a very dull week for all National Securities, and prices generally have given way. The Unfunded Debt, from the large sales effected in it has fallen considerably. There has been an active, though not very brisk, demand for money, and the best paper—short-dated—is not taken in Lombard-street under the Bank minimum. In the Stock Exchange money has commanded 3½ to 4 per cent on Government Securities, and the jobbers have now become rather heavily supplied with Consols. It is stated that over £200,000 Three per Cents have changed hands, chiefly to meet the instalment of 100 per cent on the English Loan of £16,000,000, which fell due on Tuesday. With respect to the future value of discounts, it is quite evident that it will be wholly regulated by the state of the Bank coffers. As the next return is expected to show a further considerable falling off in the supply of gold, another advance in discount is by no means improbable. Some of the discount houses are now giving 4 per cent for money on "call."

The Consol Market was very flat on Monday, and prices were drooping. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 90½; the Three per Cent Consols for Money, 90½; and for the Account, 90½. India Stock was done at 230. India Bonds sold at 20s; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 7s. premium. A few transactions took place in Exchequer Bonds at 100½ for four months. On Tuesday we had large sales, on lower terms. The Three per Cent Consols were 90½ to 90½; and for the Account, 90½ to 90. India Stock declined to 229. India Bonds, 20s. premium. Exchequer Bills were excessively heavy, at par to 5s. premium. Exchequer Bonds, 100½. Bank Stock for Account, 218. The dealings on Wednesday were trifling. At one time the Three per Cents fell to 89½, but they subsequently recovered to 90½. India Bonds, 8s. to 18s. Exchequer Bills 1s. to 4s. premium. These are the lowest prices for the Unfunded Debt during the whole of the present year. Exchequer Bonds marked 100½ to 99½. The dealings on Thursday were rather more extensive, and prices had an upward tendency, with a much better supply of money in the market. The Three per Cents were 90½ to 90 and 90½. India Stock marked 228. Exchequer Bills were dull, at from 4s. to 5s. premium. Advances reached us from Paris to the effect that the Bank Directors had advanced the minimum rate of discount to five per cent. The Bank Directors have made no alteration in the rate. The half-yearly meeting was held, and a dividend of four per cent for the past half-year was declared. The net profits of the year were £557,032 5s. 3d.

The business done in all Foreign Securities has been very limited, and prices almost generally have given way.—The last packet from Mexico brought only 12,500 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 101; Mexican Three per Cents, 21½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 78; Spanish New Deferred, 19½; Ditto Passive, 5½; Turkish Six per Cents, 91½; Ditto New Surp, 1 to 1½ prem.; French Rentes, Three per Cents (New Loan), 2½ prem.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64½; Dutch Four per Cents, 90½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 88½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90½.

Most Joint-stock Bank Shares have been steady as to price; but the purchases have been limited. Australasia have realised 91; London, 52½; City, 52½; Commercial of London, 31; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 42½; London Chartered of Australia, 19½; London Joint Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 42½; Oriental, 42½; Union of Australia, 71½.

With the exception of the shares of the Canada Company having been in request, as high as 160, most Miscellaneous Securities have ruled heavy:—Canada Government Six per Cent Bonds have changed hands at 113; Crystal Palace, 22; Ditto, Preference, 6½ ex int.; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 14½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69; South Australian Land, 36; Van Diemen's Land, 14.

Canal Shares have been very dull:—Ashton and Oldham have marked 139; Derby, 84; Grand Junction, Six per Cent, 12½; Oxford, 110; Regent's, 14½; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 42½; Wilts and Bucks, 4½. Waterworks Shares have ruled as follows:—Berlin, 64; East London, 102½ ex div.; Grand Junction, 70; Kent, 78½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 91; Ditto, New, 1½ prem.

The imports of bullion have amounted to about £550,000—being in excess of the shipments, if we except £480,000 forwarded to the East.

The Irish Bank returns show a decline both in circulation and bullion—the reduction in the former, compared with the previous month being £69,433; in the latter, £25,101.

The last return of the Bank of France shows a decline in the stock of coin and bullion of not less than £2,005,500—the total amount now held being only £11,545,500. Last month the decline was £965,100.

There has been a heavy market for all Railway Shares, and prices have given way to some extent. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate and Nottingham Junction, 4; Caledonian, 61½; East Anglian, 13; Eastern Counties, 9½ ex div.; Great Western, 57½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 77½ ex div.; London and Blackwall, 6½; London and Brighton, 90½; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 83½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 104; Midland, 66½; Norfolk, 47 ex div.; North British, 26; North Staffordshire, 21; South-Eastern, 55½.

LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—Midland, Bradford, 90; Newmarket, 1½ prem.; Wear Valley, 31½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, 16½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 114½; Great Western, Birmingham Stock, 70; London and Brighton Six per Cent, 137; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 12½; South-Eastern, Reading Annuities, 23½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Eastern of France, 36½; East Indian Five per Cent, 23½; Ditto, Extension, 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 10½; Great Central of France, 14½; Great Luxembourg Shares, 34½; Ditto, Obligations, 3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 24½; Ditto, New, 7½; Madras Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 19½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 5½; Northern of France, 35½; Paris and Lyons, 46½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½; Scinde Five per Cents, 5½; Ditto, 20½; West Flanders, 8½.

Mining Shares have been very dull:—On Thursday Australian were done at 3½; Lustranum, 2½; Pontgibaud Silver Lead, 15; Santiago de Cuba, 4½; United Mexican, 3½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE. Sept. 17.—The supply of English wheat this morning's market was large, and chiefly composed of the new crop. 2½ kinds met a very dull inquiry, at a reduction in the quotations obtained on Monday last of from 2s. to fully 3s. per quarter. In foreign wheat, the show of which was limited, scarcely any business was transacted, and prices were almost nominal. Floating cargoes of grain were very firm. Good sweet barley realised 1s. per quarter more money, and the value of other kinds was well supported. Malt changed hands steadily, at fully previous rates. Oats met a ready sale, at fully last week's currency. Beans and peas realised extreme quotations. The flour trade was rather active, and sales of Spanish were reported for shipment to France, at a rise of 1s. per sack.

19.—We had a very quiet trade for all articles of grain to-day, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 60s. to 78s.; ditto, white, 60s. to 80s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 60s. to 77s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 35s.; maiting ditto, 32s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, red, 67s. to 71s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 66s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chesham, 75s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato do., 27s. to 40s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 29s.; tick beans, 18s. to 42s.; grey peas, 38s. to 41s.; mangle, 41s. to 42s.; white, 50s. to 51s.; broads, 44s. to 50s. per quarter. **Importations.**—Wheat, 10s. to 12s.; rye, 48s. to 52s.; grinding barley, 32s. to 34s.; distilling ditto, 32s. to 35s.; maiting ditto, 32s. to 35s.; Lincoln and Norfolk, red, 67s. to 71s.; brown ditto, 64s. to 66s.; Kingston and Ware, 70s. to 72s.; Chesham, 75s. to 77s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 25s. to 28s.; potato do., 27s. to 40s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 27s.; ditto, white, 25s. to 29s.; tick beans, 18s. to 42s.; grey peas, 38s. to 41s.; mangle, 41s. to 42s.; white, 50s. to 51s.; broads, 44s. to 50s. per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10½d. to 11d.; of household ditto, 8½d. to 10d. per four-pound loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 76s. 9d.; barley, 35s. 3½d.; oats, 28s. 6d.; rye, 45s. 3d.; beans, 48s. 6d.; peas, 41s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 75s. 2d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 7½d.; rye, 44s. 1d.; beans, 47s. 1d.; peas, 41s. 4d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 97,377; barley, 4777; oats, 6003; rye, 777; beans, 1890; peas, 595 quarters.

—The public sales held this week have gone off slowly, at about stationary prices. Privately, there is a fair business doing, and common sound cougou is selling at 8½d. to 9d. per lb.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar have changed hands freely, at fully last week's quotations. Barbadoes has realised 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; Demerara, 45s. 6d. to 47s.; Mauritius, 39s. 6d. to 40s.; Bengal, 41s. 6d. to 42s.; Java, 39s. 6d. to 41s.; Madras, 39s. 6d. per cwt. Refined sugar has moved off freely, at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per cwt.

Coffee.—Good ordinary native Ceylon has realised 51s. per cwt. All other kinds of coffee are selling steadily at very full prices.

Rice.—This article is less active, but we have no change to notice in the quotations.

Provisions.—The best Irish butter is in request, and rather dearer. Low qualities are steady. Foreign quantities are slow in sale, and rather cheaper. English produce have given way 2s. to 4s. per cwt. There is more doing in bacon, at full quotations. Lard is 1s. to 2s. per cwt. dearer.

Tallow.—This article is steady, at 57s. 3½d. per cwt. on the spot. The supply in warehouse is rapidly declining. Rough fat, 3s. 2½d. per lb.

Oil.—Lined oil is firm, at 41s. to 41s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Cocoa-nut is in request, at 61s. to 62s.; palm, 43s. 6d. to 44s.; and Gallipoli, 43s. 10s. to 45s. 7s. 6d. is quoted at 2½s. to 2½s. 6d. and Southern, 2½s. to 2½s. 6d. Turpentine is steady, at 32s. to 31s. per cwt. for spirits, and 2s. to 2s. 3d. for rough.

Spirits.—Lum is tolerably active, at 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. for proof Lowlands, and 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. for East India. There is a steady business doing in brandy, sales of cognac, best brand of 1851, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 8d.; 1850 ditto, 10s. 7d. to 10s. 9d. per gallon. Malt spirit, 10s. 8d. proof.

Coal.—Wylam, 20s.; Belmont, 21s. 9d.; Haswell, 23s.; Lambton, 22s. 9d.; Hutton, 22s. 6d.; Newburn, 23s.; Tees, 23s.; Whitworth, 19s. per ton.

Hay and Straw.—Mendow hay, 43 10s. to 45 6s.; clover ditto, 45 to 46 10s.; straw, 41 8s. to 41 10s. per load.

Hops.—Large supplies of new hops have come to hand in good condition. A fair amount of business is doing in them, as follows:—Sussex and Weald of Kent, 15 10s. to 15 15s.; Kent and Farnham, 14 10s. to 15 6s. per cwt.

Wool.—There will be public sales of Colonial qualities in October. The demand by private contract is heavy, and the quotations are barely supported. About 2000 bales have arrived from our Colonies this week.

Patatoes.—The supplies are less extensive, and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 55s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Our market has been well supplied with each kind of fat stock, and the general demand has ruled steady, as follows:—

Beef, from 8s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs., to sink the offals.

Neigate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are seasonably good, and the demand is rather heavy.

Beef, from 8s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 11.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieuts. J. P. Smith, J. G. Price, to be Captains; Cornets J. De H. Chadwick, F. G. Powell, to be Lieutenants.

3rd: Lieut. A. Hunt to be Captain; Cornet J. Gilleland, J. C. Hill, to be Lieutenants.

6th: S. W. Stevenson to be Cornet.

7th: Lieut. T. E. Dowbiggin to be Captain; Cornet H. L. Taylor to be Lieutenant.

11th: Assist.-Surg. W. F. Dowdswell to be Lieutenants.

12th: Lieut. J. Trenchery to be Captain; Cornet C. W. Paniel, R. Hale, to be Lieutenants.

15th: Lieut. the Hon. S. J. G. Calthorpe to be Captain; Cornet J. Kelly to be Lieutenant.

16th: Cornet H. L. Taylor to be Lieutenant.

17th: Assist.-Surg. O. B. Miller to be Assistant-Surgeon.

18th: Ensign H. B. Wright to be Cornet.

19th: Lieut. G. S. Swinny to be Captain; Cornet W. E. Stuart, W. H. Home, to be Lieutenants.

20th: Lieuts. P. Dymon, T. J. Francis, to be Captains; Cornet J. Dymon, H. D'A. P. Bunnell, to be Lieutenants.

21st: Lieut. D. G. Clery to be Ensign.

22nd: Lieut. Col. W. H. C. Wellesley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

23rd: Capt. T. Colman to be Captain; Lieut. J. L. Thursty to be Captain.

24th: Lieut. R. M. Dickens to be Lieutenant; Ensign F. J. Barclay to be Lieutenant; C. W. H. Clowry to be Ensign.

19th: Lieut. C. H. Lambert to be Captain.

21st: P. W. Matthews to be Ensign.

26th: Ensign J. Givins to be Lieutenant; W. Franklin to be Ensign.

27th: Lieut. J. C. Langford to be Lieutenant.

28th: Lieut. J. P. O'Loughlin to be Lieut.

STAFF.—Capt. and Brev.-Col. the Hon. A. Gordon, C.B., to be Deputy Quartermaster-General at Head Quarters. Capt. T. A. Rawlins to have the Substantive Rank of Staff Captain of the Depot for Invalids at Chatham.

US ARMY.—Lieut. R. M. Dickens to be Captain of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Assist.-Surgeon W. R. Thompson to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class; Assist.-Surgeon T. C. Brady to be Assistant-Surgeon; H. B. L. Yeale, C. Cooper, T. G. Atkinson, J. G. Leask, J. Cruise, F. L. W. Wright, H. A. Gogarty, N. G. Du V. Poirer, to be Acting Assistant-Surgeons.

BREVET.—Capt. T. Colman to be Major in the Army; Brevet-Major T. Colman, Major E. S. Claremont to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Lieut. and Capt. E. S. Barnaby to have the local rank of Major while attached to the British Italian Legion; T. Farns to have the rank of Captain while employed as Depot Adjutant to the British German Legion at Shorncliffe.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 10.

Royal Marines: Second Lieut. S. J. Nicoll to be First Lieutenant.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

C. HODGE, Chelsea, smith and iron-founder.—R. AUSTIN, Pembroke-square, Kensington, linendraper.

BANKRUPTS.

F. S. FOLEY, Goldsmith-street, City, warehouseman.—W. BENNETT, Little Warley, Essex, miller.—J. A. ANSON, Leeds, cloth merchant.—E. JOHNSON, Liverpool, fish dealer.—G. A. McLEAN, late of High Holborn, tailor and giracer.—W. HOPKINS, Birmingham, grocer and provision dealer.—J. ATKINSON, Liverpool, grocer and tea dealer.—J. F. LACE and L. ADDISON, late of Liverpool, printers and stationers.—W. KEELING, Birmingham, merchant.—L. LICHTENSTEIN, Great St. Helen's, merchant and importer of foreign goods.—A. S. HODGES, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, photographer and chemist and druggist.—W. CLAIKE, Altrincham, Cheshire, joiner and builder.—J. GILL, King-street, Camden-town, licensed victualler.—W. E. COOPER and D. COOPER, Manchester and Mottram, Cheshire, tallow-chandlers.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Hazlewood Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Vassour, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Winfrith Newburg, Dorset, the wife of F. W. Langden, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., near Sydney, New South Wales, the wife of Professor Fell, of the University, of a daughter.

On the 6th of July, at the Commodore's house, Green Mountain, Ascension, the wife of F. R. Sturdee, Esq., Master, R.N., in charge of naval stores, of a daughter.

On the 15th inst., at the Parsonage, Westcott, Dorking, the wife of the Rev. H. Seymour, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at the Grammar-school, Pocklington, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Gruggen, of a son, stillborn.

On the 15th inst., at Kinsale, the wife of Captain Duncan, West Cork Artillery, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Robey Hall, Lady Robinson, of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Rusby, the wife of the Rev. G. T. Arnold, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Malton, the wife of the Rev. J. Walker, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at the Vicarage, North Petherthorpe, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. A. Trewhman, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at St. James's-terrace, Winchester, the wife of Captain Deshon, 44th Regiment, of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Standon Rectory, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. J. Salt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., at Wappenhams, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. T. Scott, H. C. Malden, M.A., eldest son of the late Lieut. C. R. Malden, R.N., of Windlesham, Brighton, to Euphemia Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. T. Scott.

On the 13th inst., at St. Peter's, Marlborough, by the Rev. Sir E. Williams, Bart., the Rev. H. T. Curd of Milsdon, late Master of Marlborough College, to Adelaide Louisa, eldest daughter of P. P. Masson, Esq., of Marlborough.

On the 13th inst., at English Church, Sussex, by the Rev. C. Pilkington, Canon Residentiary of Chichester Cathedral, and Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire, assisted by the Rev. G. L. Langdon, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Newborough, A. Lawrie, Esq., of Chichester, St. James's, and Mount Mansel, Kent, to Mary Eleanor, eldest daughter of the Rev. E. H. Johnson, Prebendary of Chichester Cathedral, and Vicar of Telling, Sussex.

On the 13th inst., at Hatcombe Church, Somersetshire, R. M. Watson, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, and the Rectory, Great Snoring, Norfolk, to Charlotte Angerton, eldest daughter of the Rev. Brown, Rector of Hat

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size, 6 inches, 2s. 6d.



THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL. THE ASSAULT ON THE MALAKOFF TOWER. DRAWN BY GUSTAVE DORE.—(SEE PAGE 354.)



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1855.



THE PASSAGE OF THE FORD, BY DECAMPS.

Le Passage du gué, par Decamps.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL OF PAINTING.

The Universal Exposition in Paris, and especially that beautiful and complete portion of it "La Salle des Beaux Arts" (an attraction to our own Universal Exhibition in 1851), has naturally excited the attention of the public to the subject of the Fine Arts among our neighbours and allies. We this week present to our readers a Supplement containing engravings of some of the choicest productions of the modern French School of Painting—"The Passage of the Ford," by Decamps; "The Watering-Place," by Rosa Bonheur—whose "Horse Fair," recently exhibited in London, has made her name so familiar in this country; "Dogs in the Forest," by Diaz. "A Landscapist in Touraine," by Girardet; "The Cavern," by Nanteuil; and "The Strolling Musician," by Baron.

A few words in reference to the French School of Painting; and a short account of the several artists whose works we have selected for illustration, will not be out of place on this occasion. The history of the progress of Sculpture and Architecture, in France, has been narrated; but very little has hitherto been written with respect to Painting. The work entitled "Archives of French Art," by M. Leon de Laborde, has, it is true, revealed certain important facts with reference to the origin and early progress of Painting in France; while the work of M. Dussieux, "French Artists Abroad," gives a valuable idea of the influence which French artists have exercised on the various schools of Europe, from Matthieu D'Arras, down to Jean Vernet, or in other words, from the fourteenth century to the present time. But a complete history of French Painting, in all its branches and under all its phases, has not yet appeared.

In the consideration of this important question, we shall first of all confine ourselves to the two following subjects:—1st, What are the peculiarities of the French School? and, 2nd, From what time does its existence date, and what periods may be distinguished in the course of its development?

That France has produced great painters is a fact that has never been contested; but it has often been remarked, even at the present day, that French paintings in general are destitute of originality. Watelet expressed an opinion, which has since been confirmed by many critics, that the history of French art presents little more than a succession of able productions differently influenced by the tastes of different epochs, but still at bottom more or less in conformity with the views of foreign masters. After an impartial examination of these works, however, we shall find that the French school possesses as much as any other school its individual elements and original tendencies, and that the illustrious line of painters who have succeeded each other in France—notwithstanding their different affinities which their works may bear to those of other masters—is in every sense of the word a national and legitimate one.

In the Fine Arts, as in philosophy, there are two distinct and opposite aims. The one attempts to idealise everything by drawing from the general material form the beautiful soul latent within it: the object of this being not so much to pander to the senses and flatter the imagination, as to expand the intellect and excite the finer emotions. The other school copies nature; its principal object is to reproduce the real as it presents actual life, which is for it the *plus ultra* of the beautiful. In philosophy, in poetry, and in eloquence, France has always been equally so in the fine arts. All great painters, from Jean Cabot to Prudhon, from Watteau to Granet, have occupied themselves with translating into colours some poetical idea hitherto expressed only in words.

French painting has undergone great changes; but, in yielding to the influence of the Italian and other schools, it has never altogether lost sight of its own peculiar mission. In spite of the internal similarity which exists between French and Italian Art, we observed that the former has always borne the stamp of the national taste. Thus the landscapes of Poussin and Claude Lorraine—at the same time that they resemble, in some points, those of Domenichino and Caracci, possess an animation and an expression not always to be found in the masters. Because there happen to be among French painters disciples of the Dutch and Flemish schools, shall we on that account call them copyists? Have they not, by introducing to the world an original whole, a new creation, amply repaid the little hints they may have borrowed? French painters, in choosing their subjects and models from among the familiar objects of domestic life, were not content with following out to the letter the instructions of foreign schools. They too have examined for themselves, they too have taken their finishing lessons from Nature. The French school neither possesses the ultra-ideal tendencies of the Italian, nor the ultra-real tendencies of the Dutch school; neither does it possess the mystical character of the German, nor the false asceticism of the Spanish school; but it has availed itself more or less of all these various and adverse elements. Painting in France is as little technical as it is possible to be. Hence it is that pictures belonging to the French school are so peculiarly adapted to the intelligence of the world at large. The power of understanding and appreciating at first sight a work of Michael Angelo, or Albert Durer, or Rembrandt, or Murillo, is of itself a gift. Whereas no person of ordinary capabilities can possibly fail to understand a picture of Poussin, of Le Sueur, or of any other French painter, so entirely do they coincide with the more general feelings and sympathies of humanity.

It is, perhaps, on account of this very circumstance that the Art of no other country has undergone more vicissitudes and changes than that of France. Commencing by borrowing, under exalted patronage, from the schools of Italy, French Art afterwards ministered as a vehicle of luxurious enjoyment to the tastes and predilections of each successive age. Sebastian Bourdon, Lebrun, and Jouvenet, were types of the artificial heroism and grandeur of the age of the Fourteenth Louis; the effeminate Watteau and the more than questionable Boucher were exemplars of the degenerate and immoral age of Louis XV.; the severe and classic David—the artist of the Revolution, and of the Empire—set the public taste and the genius of the country again in the direction of the higher walks of art; and with his followers, Gerard, Gericault, Granet, the Vernets, Paul Delaroche, &c., laid the foundation of a Historic School, which for a time nearly engrossed attention to the exclusion of all other styles. In fine, thirty years of peace and peaceful occupation, favourable to repose, and the calmer enjoyments of Nature and of Life, have had their effect in reintroducing a natural or *genre* style, happily free from the objectionable characteristics of the age of Du Barry and Pompadour.

Such is a hasty, but we think fair, review of the peculiar characteristics of Art in France during the last century. It will be gathered from the statements made that this Art has hardly yet had time to settle down and mature itself into a definite shape and complexion. This remains to be done; and we shall watch with great interest the progress of the aspiring men upon whose works the future of Art in France, and by example, much of the Art of Europe will depend.

What French Art has most to fear from, however, is the extravagant adulation of injudicious critics, who, instead of labouring to restrain the excesses of affectation, to eradicate mannerism, and to enforce the necessity of study and a constant striving after pure and exalted models, write as if French Art, so changeable in its character, so unstable in its predilections, had always been perfect, and claimed, within one degree, and with but one exception, the highest rank amongst all the schools of Europe. Mons. Cousin, Professor of Eclectic Philosophy in France, writes thus:—

"All kinds of beauty resolve themselves into beauty spiritual and beauty moral. The arts are only worthy of their name, inasmuch as they express the idea concealed beneath the material form, and address themselves through the medium of the senses to the soul. It is in expression that the different arts find the measure of their relative value, and the most expressive of the arts ought assuredly to be placed in the first rank. We bow with respectful admiration before the Florentine and Roman school, so justly celebrated both for its ideality and its resemblance to life; but, that school alone excepted, we do not hesitate to assert that the French school is equal, if not superior to all others. Le Sueur and Poussin are not inferior to either Murillo, or Rubens, or Vandyke, or Rembrandt, or Correggio, or even Titian himself. If they fall short with respect to their colouring, they certainly make amends in their expression."

This passage, coming from the pen of a man with the prestige and authority enjoyed by M. Cousin, is curious, at least, as a specimen of the prevailing tone of Art-criticism and the principles of Art-education in France.

M. DECAMPS.

M. Decamps, one of the most celebrated of French contemporary

painters, was born at Paris in the year 1803. He exhibited in 1827 his pictures of the "Soldier of the Vizier's Body-guard," and the "Chasse aux Vannaux." But it was not until after the Revolution of July that his genius began to display itself in all its splendour. In the year 1831 his "View in the Levant," his "Children Frightened by a Dog," and his famous "Night Patrol of Cadzi-bey, Chief of the Police at Smyrna," were produced, and created a profound sensation among his brother artists. The last-mentioned picture, which called to mind the chief d'œuvre of Rembrandt (the "Night Patrol") is one of the finest works of M. Decamps. It was much sought after by the public, and gave rise to warm discussions among critics and connoisseurs.

M. Decamps is represented in the present Great Exhibition by some three-score pieces, in different styles. The majority of his productions are in the *genre* school, in its various classes; landscapes, animals, interiors, and fanciful subjects. Nevertheless, like many of his fellows, his ambition has been to distinguish himself in the historical school, in which, indeed, he has produced some works of considerable merit. His picture of "Joseph Sold by his Brethren," painted in 1838, was remarkable for the bold device by which the canvas was divided by the outline of the high back of the dromedary. His "Eliezer and Rebecca," in 1847, on the other hand, was distinguished by the beauty and sparkling character of the landscape of the scene. The story of "Samson," in nine pictures, was a most ambitious work, the merit of which may be judged by those who visit the Great Exhibition. There is certainly a great deal of originality and vigour in many of the pieces; but there is also an obvious straining after effect, and a prevailing theatrical aspect in the characters and groupings which detracts from their merit. The "Battle of the Cimbri," also in the Great Exhibition, is, upon the whole, a more complete and artistic performance, but still not such as to make us regret that M. Decamps did not exclusively devote his talent to this more ambitious department of art. In the ever diversified field of nature—of everyday life, in all climes and under all circumstances, M. Decamps is always happy; and, though he does not condescend to resort to the extravagant mannerism by which younger competitors seek to attract attention, he is by no means deficient in that amount of originality of treatment which distinguishes the inventor from the mere copyist. This originality of treatment, and his fervent fancy, are perhaps most conspicuously shown in Oriental subjects, which are favourites with him, and which he produces in endless variety. The East, until recently, was little known to French art; and M. Decamps was one of the first to attempt to present it in its true character, and under its true atmosphere. Marilhat perhaps divided with him the merit of this achievement, which substituted the simple, glowing truth for the extravagant and absurd creations of the poet and romance writer. Until they revealed the truth, art and the art-loving population of France were almost strangers to the peculiar caste of feature, and the characteristic expression of the Eastern physiognomy, to Oriental scenery and costume, and, above all, to the Oriental sky, with its glittering high lights, and its broad deep shadows. And with what exquisite facility does he enliven his scenes with the various species of animal creation appropriate to them: here the elephant and the tiger of the jungle; here the camel of the desert and the caravaner; in more civilised regions, the patient ass, with his burthen on his back. Of his Oriental pieces, we engrave one, and a very spirited specimen, representing a detachment of Turkish Irregular Cavalry crossing a ford. The figures are full of vigorous life; the drawing is accurate, and the disposition of the tints and of light and shade shows the artist to be as successful as a colourist as a draughtsman.

A contemporary French critic sums up the merits of this artist in no excessive strain of compliment. He says:—"The majority of his compositions do not pretend to intellectual or moral purpose; but those which consist of the most ordinary materials acquire a special significance and value from the picturesque character which the artist imprisons upon them. It is only to be regretted that, in endeavouring to give relief to objects, under strong contrasts of light and shade, he too often falls into a laboured method of execution, which smotheres the spontaneity and detracts from the freshness of the expression. His talent and patience are too often bestowed upon trifles—as in imitating the granular surface of an old wall, or the details of brick-work." The mannered aim at "effect," and mannered treatment of the minutiae of surface detail, here complained of, are faults too common in our day; but in the case of M. Decamps they are associated with a great amount of superior merit, which almost throws them into the shade.

CHARLES GIRARDET.

M. Charles, or Karl, Girardet belongs to a family of Swiss engravers. He was born at Neuchâtel, in 1813, and went to Paris at an early age to study painting under Mr. Leon Cogniet. In the year 1834 he returned to his native country to take sketches, and afterwards travelled in many parts of Germany and Italy. One of his longest excursions, from Paris to Turkey, through Switzerland, Lombardy, and Croatia, was performed on foot. He brought away sketches with him of the most interesting places and incidents in his route, and thus satisfied to the utmost the craving of his artistic talents.

Among his principal works are his "Assembly of Protestants Surprised by Catholic Soldiers"—a characteristic scene of the seventeenth century, ordered by the municipality of Neuchâtel, and of which Frederic William of Prussia purchased the duplicate; "Going to Market," "Gaucher de Chatillon Defending the Entry of the Faubourg de Miniet," "The Mosque of Said, at Cairo," &c.

From the time of his return from Egypt in 1843 up to the Revolution of February, 1848, M. Girardet occupied himself almost exclusively with executing paintings for Louis Philippe. These consisted of pictures of the "Presentation of the Ambassador of Morocco, and of the Ambassadors of Tunis and Persia;" the "Dance of the Iowas Savages before the King at the Tuileries;" besides several other works which were interrupted by the Revolution, and which are not yet completed. In 1847 M. Girardet was sent to Spain, to paint pictures of the marriage ceremony of the Queen of Spain and the Duke de Montpensier for the Galleries of Versailles. These are likewise incomplete.

Since the downfall of his patron M. Girardet has done little else than illustrate publications and make sketches.

ROSA BONHEUR.

Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur was born at Bordeaux. Her father, a painter of considerable talent, was her first and, indeed, her only tutor. She has chiefly confined her attention hitherto to the study of animals; and, although young, has made herself a wide reputation. One of the great merits of Mlle. Bonheur is the correctness of her drawing, and the general air of truthfulness which pervades all her compositions. Her first picture, representing "Rabbits Eating Carrots," was exhibited in 1840; and her next, a "Flock of Sheep Driven along a Road, during a Storm," obtained for her a gold medal and an increase of reputation. She exhibited in 1846 her picture of the "Oxen of Cantal," purchased in England; and in 1848 a "Scene of Husbandry," which gained a first medal, and which is now deposited in the Luxembourg. Her last work—the famous picture of the "Horse Market"—was exhibited in Paris in 1852, and obtained for her the title of honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam. Since that period it has been exhibited in London, and attracted an admiration highly deserved.

But although Rosa Bonheur's fame has reached its highest point in that elaborate masterpiece the "Horse Fair," we should conceive but an imperfect notion of the resources of her talent from an examination of that work alone. Animal and landscape nature in all their varieties are her chosen themes; and of the innumerable subjects which engage her active and appreciating fancy each evidences some touch of truth, some innate grace peculiarly its own. Look, for instance, at the charming "Watering-place" in the present sheet, in the realisation of which Claude, Cuyt, Paul Potter, and our own Gainsborough, might each have lent inspiration. How full of animal beauty is that noble cow which has hastily rushed to the placid brook to snatch a draught of water: her whole frame, down to the very curl of the tail, speaks of healthy vigour; and the expression of her face shows that she has still a thought and an eye for her rough little progeny, who has galloped after her in spite of the exertions of the boy who holds him.

HENRI BARON.

M. Baron was born at Besançon, in 1817. He received some instructions from Gigoux; but he is, nevertheless, considered as a self-educated artist. His picture of the "Witches of Macbeth," completed at the age of twenty, is a noble instance of the early development of his talents. Among his most admired productions are his "Geese of Father

Philippe" ("Oies du Père Philippe"), his "Andrea del Sarto," his "Child Sold by Pirates," his "Spring in Tuscany," his "Nuptials of Gamache," his "Skaters," and his "Painter at Work."

CELESTIN NANTEUIL.

Nanteuil is an artist of admirable powers, and enjoys a high reputation for the peculiar poetic character which he infuses into his subjects. The singular picture before us is a fair specimen of his talent. It is intended to illustrate a passage in Le Sage's magnificent story. The passage occurs in the commencement of the fourth chapter (book first). Gil Blas describes his introduction to the Robbers' Cave in the following terms:—

"I was led into a cave where I saw a quantity of bottles and earthen pots which, I was informed, were filled with excellent wine. I then traversed several inner chambers, in some of which were pieces of cloth and silk and woollen stuffs, and in others a quantity of money and other treasure. I afterwards followed the cavalier into a large saloon lighted by three copper lustres, and serving as a corridor to the other apartments."

In the commencement of the fifth chapter occurs the following description, which will explain the occupation of the group to the right of the picture:—

"I entered philosophically on my new duties. I served up their repast, and announced it to them. They ate *con amore*, and I, standing behind them, poured out their wine, and did the duties of a waiter."

The cavern which M. Nanteuil has chosen for his illustration, is one of those half-natural, half-artificial vaults which are so numerous in the Peninsula. They were constructed by the Christians after being driven to the mountains by the victorious Moors, and served them as dwellings till the overthrow of their enemies. The caves have since that time given shelter to numberless hordes of banditti.

M. DIAZ.

M. Diaz is a *genre* painter of no mean order and of varied resources. His little cabinet pictures, after the Dutch style, are so many studies—very often simply abstractions—embodying forms and incidents of every-day life, under circumstances of interest and beauty. The fancy is at play in all he does, and fancy it is which adds attractiveness to materials often common-place. His studies of females and of children, cupids, &c., are very delicate and graceful in treatment, and replete with expression; and in that, perhaps, lies his forte. But he is also successful in Oriental and romantic subjects; and even in the animal school—a school which French art, until comparatively recently, hardly condescended to notice—he shows an able hand and an observant eye. The group of Dogs in a Forest, engraved elsewhere, is a specimen of his life-like and tasteful pencil in this department.

M. Diaz, also, inspired by a natural ambition, has paid his addresses to the genius of historic art, and in honour of the Universal Exhibition, contributes a work of considerable dimensions, entitled "Les Dernières Larmes." This strange production, which has been much criticised, consists of a group of female figures, larger than life, who, overwhelmed with grief, are, as it were, darting towards the skies. These figures are vigorously painted, somewhat reminding us of Prudhon. The usual brilliancy of the artist's colouring in this case gives place to a monotonous and doubtful tone, as if it had been painted by the light of the moon.

MUSIC.

THE season of the ROYAL OPERA, DRURY LANE we observe, is positively to terminate on Saturday the 29th—this day week. The season has been successful, and deservedly so; for the management of the theatre has been judicious and satisfactory. It has shown that the best operas of the day may be so performed as not only to please a popular audience, but likewise to gratify a critical taste, on such moderate terms of admission as to render them generally accessible; and further, that this may be accomplished by the help of a good working company of English performers without the addition of a single costly exotic. The star-system, so long the ruin of our theatres, has been thrown aside, and the result of the experiment has been such, we trust, as to warrant its continuance. Nor have the English composers been forgotten; some of the best works of Bishop, Barnett, Balfe, and Wallace, have been produced, and have formed a large portion of the attractions of the season. For this judicious course of management we are indebted to Mr. Tully, the able and experienced musical director, to whom also we owe the efficiency of the orchestra and chorus—those most important accessories of the musical stage. Mr. Tully's benefit is announced for Wednesday next, and its success, we trust, will show the sense entertained by the musical public of his talents and exertions. On this occasion a new opera, called "Faust and Marguerite," composed by Mr. Tully, is to be performed for the first time.

THE THEATRES.

The winter theatres, re-opening under their dominant management, give a new character entirely to our critiques. Shakspearian plays and starring performers, male and female, succeed to the vaudeville, the melodrama, and the exceptional efforts of working companies, doing their best with pieces suited to their average talent, and eschewing high art, both dramatic and histrionic. All this is now changed. Thus, at SADBLES' WELLS, this week, we have to record the performance of "Virginia" on Monday, and that of "The Tempest" on Thursday, the latter having been deferred from the previous Saturday, for which it had been originally underlined. Such revivals, however, present little novelty, except the appearance of Mr. Marston in *Dentatus*, and of Mr. Barrett in *Caliban*; the former being a capital and classic representative of the character, and the latter but a tolerably good substitute for Mr. George Bennett, and lacking the poetic instinct of his predecessor. At the SHERIDAN, too, the legitimate drama is for awhile in the ascendant, and we have to report favourably of the revival of "Henry IV." Mr. Creswick performs *Hotspur* with vigour and brilliancy. Some novelty has been added in the shape of an American comedian, Mr. J. H. M'Vicker, who, in a comedy written on purpose, aims at a kind of coarse Sam Slick humour. The name of the piece is "Sam Patch," a long affair, very broad in its incidents, and extravagantly acted. Last week we reported the appearance of Mr. Andesson at the STANDARD. We have now to add that of Mrs. J. W. Wallack, who on Monday made her debut in *Ion*. She supported the part with her usual refinement and dignity, intoning the fine poetry of the dialogue with a musical cadence that could not fail of charming even the rudest ear. The house was exceedingly full.

CAMBRIDGE.—Miss Heraud's engagement at this theatre during the last week has, with the reproduction there of the new play "Wife or No Wife," been the occasion of long critical notices in the local newspapers. The *Cambridge Independent Press* remarks on Miss Heraud that "her acting is chaste, expressive, and telling; she never overdoes her part, nor leaves anything undone. In every character we have seen her it is palpable that she has a thorough appreciation of it. Her *poses* are graceful; her figure, though somewhat small, faultless: while her face is classical and beaming with intelligence." Of the play, the *Cambridge Chronicle* remarks that it "abounds in incident, and the more pathetic and poetic parts are pleasantly relieved by humorous scenes, which do not overstep the modesty of nature;" adding, that "a young lady who can interpret character and passion as Miss Heraud did, when she pierced the motives of the unprincipled *Therapont*, and tottered from the presence of her husband's father, may fairly aspire to a very high position in the difficult profession she has chosen."

FRENCH CONGRATULATIONS ON THE LATE VICTORY.—As soon as the news of the taking of Sebastopol was confirmed, the members of the Circle of Ste.-Foi la Grande (Gironde) went in a body, preceded by music, and accompanied by the local authorities, to congratulate Mme. Ducheylard, the sister of Marshal Pelissier, who lives in that town, and presented her with a splendid nosegay on the occasion. The *Mémorial des Pyrénées* states that on the reception of the despatch of Marshal Pelissier, which attributes in a great measure to General Bosquet the honour of the day of the 8th, a number of persons waited on Mme. Bosquet, the General's mother, who resides at Pau, to compliment her, and to congratulate her on her son having, although wounded in the arm, escaped the greater danger. The following despatch was sent by the Minister of War to the Prefect:—"Inform Mme. Bosquet that her son the General is going on well, and that he hopes by the next mail to write to his mother with the hand of his contused arm. This good news, dated the 11th, is sent to me by Marshal Pelissier."

A FRENCH STAMPEDE.—The *Courrier de la Vienne* states that at the last fair at Bellac, an extraordinary panic suddenly took possession of all the oxen, which, with the rapidity of a flash of lightning, overturned the barriers and took to flight in all directions, knocking down every person in their way. The fair, which a few moments before was covered with numerous beasts standing perfectly quiet, suddenly assumed somewhat the appearance of a field of battle, people wounded and unfortunately some killed, lying about in all directions. The number of the former is said to be from sixty to seventy, and of the latter three or four.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE cock-a-liners in St. Petersburg are not half alive. One is eager to read an account of the illuminations and other exulting demonstrations which must have been got up in celebration of the Russian successes at Sebastopol. *Le Nord*, the Russian organ in Belgium, boldly declares that the loss of the place is really an event on which Prince Gortschakoff is to be congratulated; the defence gave him a good deal of trouble, and kept his army in a disadvantageous position; now that he is released from his embarrassment, he can proceed at once to sweep the invaders into the sea that has been waiting for them so long. If this is the St. Petersburg view of the case, and the Czar does not think, with one of the Parisian poets, that "Victory has torn up thy will, O Peter!" he ought, in consistency, to celebrate his gain, and may have done so. Perhaps *Le Nord* will be equally delighted when Russia is compelled to evacuate the Crimea, and will remark that now that the wretched *presqu'île*, which really never formed a part of Holy Russia, has been severed, the remainder of the empire will be all the more vigorous for the excision. Long may such topics of consolation be afforded to the Cossack organs.

The Russians wits and wags are very hard upon us, very severe indeed. In the absence of Lemprière, I forget the name of the classic individual who wrote such a scorchingly sarcastic poem against his enemies, that as soon as they had read it they went home and hanged themselves. But evidently his triumph is in the minds of the *Charivari*es of St. Petersburg. They are terribly bitter upon the British fleet, which they ridicule as "useful only upon dry land," though really ships are almost as serviceable there as at the bottom of the sea. And they have a picture of "Mrs. Victoria rushing away to the mountains of the north, for fear of hearing bad news." Our caricaturists have not exactly spared the late or the present Czar, and of course all retaliation is fair. But I hope that a picture of "Mrs. Victoria," and her husband and children, as they appeared while a certain bonfire was blazing near Balmoral on the night of Monday the 10th, will be permitted to find its way into Russia. From the re-kindling the old light in the Chersonese, of classic renown, to the firing that Balmoral bonfire, Russian scribes will not find many subjects for jokes in their own annals, unless they fall into the doctrine of the courtiers of Louis XIV. when disasters came thick and fast. These gentlemen asserted that their King's generals were the best in the world, their defeats made such frequent and capital subjects for epigrams.

I trust that while we are triumphing in the Crimea we are not about to be invaded by a domestic foe. But it was always just matter of complaint with our mediæval kings that, while they were fighting on the Continent, the Scots took the opportunity of invading England in the most unprincipled manner. "The eagle England being in prey," writes Shakespeare, "there cometh the weazel Scot, and sucks her princely eggs." Something, I fear, is going to happen, for we have just insulted Scotland in a most shameful manner, and the more so, because a Scotsman has just helped us to our splendid victory. There is a new Post-office in Glasgow, and "a rumour is said to be current (the phraseology is guarded, as becoms a great occasion) that in the Royal arms to be displayed there, English symbols are to take the precedence." This is too bad, when the arms should be, as every child knows—Quarterly, four grand quarters, 1st and 4th sol, a lion rampant, Mars, for Scotland within a double tressure of fleurs de lis, Mars; and the crest should be an Imperial crown, surmounted with the lion of Scotland, sejant, crowned imperial. Could not Parliament be called together to meet the emergency, before we have the Glasgow baillies thundering at the gates of York?

Puffing has done its worst in regard to the little united black girls, of whom I have at other times made mention, and I shall not either promote "curiosity," or aid the cause of "humanity," by saying that England has produced its own marvel of the same kind. In Herne, the parent of Herne Bay, is the proof—Herne, where *Te Deum* was first chanted in English, under Ridley, the martyr, who had the cure, and whose church has been most carefully and creditably restored of late, not in church-warden's fashion, but in a way that is honourable to the Kentish men. In an old register of this parish, writes the historian of Kent, is the following entry (he has not extracted the date of the year):—"John Jarvys had two women-children baptiz'd at home joined together below, and having each the one of their arms lying at one of their own shoulders, and in all other parts well-proportioned children. Buryed Aug. 29." So the Americans, as usual, turn out to be only imitators.

What dreadful havoc the Provost of Elgin made with Campbell's poetry at the dinner to Sir George Brown! I had almost refused to accept the London report as correct, but having collated it with the Scottish press, there is no more doubt. Campbell paid some little attention to his epithets and rhythm, and it is not everybody than can improve either, at short notice. One cannot regard the line—

Then welcome be Cumberland's steed to the shock.

Much amended by being read

Then welcome be Russia's hordes to the shock.

And one prefers the old version to

With my back to the field, and my feet to the foe.

One is jealous of the character of the magnificent composition thus travestied at a meeting of the bard's fellow-countrymen; but we must pardon the Provost, whom the military accessories of the occasion apparently transformed into a Provost-martial.

Some historian of London will, I suppose, make a note of the various methods by which, in the nineteenth century, persons having anything to sell or to show, sought to attract the notice of the public. I do not speak of the nuisance of the "roaring ruffians," who oppress Belgravia and Piccadilly, and who, it is to be hoped, will be summarily dealt with under Sir B. Hall's new Act. But I allude to more artistic means of catching the attention of the world. At this moment (and Town being already empty one has time to see what is going on) one person streams electric light from the top of his theatre, another sends his gaily-coloured placards up and down the river on a row-boat, and a third asks you in letters yards long, "Have you seen me?" Some hideous dwarfs, now disgusting Paris, were advertised here, the other day, by their tiny carriage on the top of another, which surmounted a cart, being paraded at a trembling height, along the thoroughfares. As for mere printing advertisers, the absurdity of some of their means of obtaining publicity is only equalled by its impudence. Before me lies a placard in which a hosier in Shoreditch "energetically cautions mothers to keep their children within doors on Saturdays, after six, as, on the preceding Saturday, five had been killed and seventeen injured in the crowd that struggled into his shop." The rewards of £1000 for a better article than the advertiser's, and the hand-bill, apparently describing some horrible outrage, but with small type between the fearful words, bringing them into commonplace, seem to have pretty much disappeared. The pantomime puffs are no doubt preparing—from the cheap handbill read out by the clown to the elaborate shop which is half a scene. The only thing which, it occurs to me, has not yet been tried, is puffing with fireworks. An ingenious pyrotechnician could surely manage this; and as a thousand faces turned up as a rocket ascended, they might be greeted by a tea-dealer's advice breaking from the fire-ball—"Try my Gunpowder," or a tallow-chandler's hint might burst from a Roman candle. Why does not somebody add this contrivance to the puffs of 1855?

The ship *Ariel*, from New York for Shanghai, was lately taken into Charleston, the Captain having been murdered at sea, on the 17th ult., by two apprentices.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE West Kent Light Infantry are now about 500 strong, although volunteering goes on briskly, many of the men leaving daily for other corps. The drill is prosecuted with great vigour. The Guards and Rifles are now the only troops in camp besides the Militia regiments. About eighty men have been obtained from the Camp to join the Sappers and Miners.

VOLUNTEERS for the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers arrive daily at Maidstone in such numbers that the garrison cannot accommodate them, and the Militia head-quarters, on St. Faith's Green, have been fitted up for fifty men, who are now quartered there.

Two troops are to be added immediately to every cavalry regiment in the United Kingdom; and besides the British Cavalry Depot already formed near Constantinople, another cavalry reserve is to be stationed at Genoa. The officers from the 10th Hussars and 12th Lancers, as the Indian "break," will have their augmentation appointments in the reserve Dragoons.

LORD PAMURE has intimated to Lord Hardinge that two regiments of the Foreign Legion are now entirely at his disposal for field service.

A NEW ambulance waggon has arrived at Fort Pitt, for the use of carrying invalids who are unable to walk. It is very easy, having some excellent springs, and which are covered with indiarubber. It is of sufficient space to accommodate three beds and about twenty men. The carriage rides exceedingly easy over a very rough road. It was used for the first time on Saturday, and was much approved of.

ORDERS have been received for the following number of men to be selected from the head-quarters at Chatham, under Captain Lunbury—viz., three stewards, ten assistant-stewards, and ninety-four medical orderlies, to be held in readiness to embark for the Crimea. This corps now wants upwards of three hundred men. It is expected that they will commence recruiting on the 1st of next month.

In the Ordnance Storekeeper's Department the business has increased to such an extent that extra clerks, overseers, and labourers are employed. It is stated that this activity has been caused in consequence of it being intended to forward a large force of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and an immense quantity of stores and *matériel de guerre* to the Crimea, and it is understood that the expedition will be accompanied by a corps d'armée from France.

It is the intention of Government to send on foreign service a few more of the Scotch Militia regiments. Already there are no regiments in the Ionian Islands, save Militia; and last week the Fortshire Militia, on being asked to volunteer for foreign service, did so almost en masse, more than 500 men having stepped forward. The destination of the regiment will be Gibraltar, for which place they will embark from Fort George in the course of a month.

At half-past nine o'clock on Tuesday morning a detachment, consisting of 200 of the Army Works Corps, as organised by Sir J. Paxton, took their departure for the Crimea by a special train from the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, whence they will proceed to Marseilles. The men looked remarkably well, and were loudly cheered on the departure of the train by several hundred persons, who had assembled in the vicinity of the station. The train also carried a vast number of the gallant artificers' tools, with several large tents to accommodate sixty men each, made of strong canvas, and other necessary articles for the comfort of the men. This body of men will be followed by 250 others, all first-rate workmen, on the 25th of the present month.

THE *Urgent*, iron screw steam store-ship, is ordered to prepare to take on board provisions and stores for the ships now serving in the Baltic.

SOME further experiments were carried on at the Arsenal-butt, on Tuesday, for the discovery of a new and more effectual method of removing spikes from the guns supposed to have been rendered useless by the enemy. The experiment was several times repeated, and proved completely successful.

THREE monster shells have been landed on the Arsenal-wharf, at Woolwich, from the Lowmoore foundries, having each the following dimensions:—Diameter, 3 feet 9 inches; weight, 1 ton 6 cwt. They are the first of a number of that species which had been ordered for the purpose of being dispatched to Sebastopol for the reduction of that fortress. An experimental gun has likewise been founded at Liverpool for projecting these enormous missiles, weighing no less than twenty tons.

A BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, consisting of Sir Charles Wood, M.P., and Rear-Admiral Richards, arrived at Portsmouth by the express train on Tuesday evening at six o'clock, to commence their annual visit of inspection. They proceeded immediately to the Dockyard, where their flag was hoisted, and saluted by the *Victory*. They were joined, on arrival, by Rear-Admiral Berkeley, who arrived by an early train from Chichester. The programme of their Lordships' movements, so far as regards the dining appointment, was as follows:—Tuesday evening with the Port Admiral at the Admiralty-house; Wednesday evening with the Admiral-Superintendent of the Dockyard; Thursday evening with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Garrison, after which they were to adjourn to a ball at the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools, Portsea, in aid of the funds of that charity; Friday evening their Lordships were to entertain the before-mentioned officials, the mayor and other dignitaries at the George Hotel, and conclude their visit on Saturday (to-day). Their Lordships were to sleep each evening on board the steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, in Portsmouth harbour.

ON Monday evening last a lengthened experiment took place at Woolwich, on the upper part of the Common, in the presence of the select committee, with three different kinds of lights for war and other purposes. The first was the Electric Light, which was exhibited by Mr. Inglis; the second, the Drummond Light, exhibited by Sergeant H. P. Jones, of the Royal Sappers and Miners; and the third, the Bude Light, invented by a Mr. Gurney, residing in the county of Cornwall, who also intrusted it to the care of Sergeant Jones.

THE CRIMEA A GOLD COUNTRY.—If England and France were to take possession of the whole of the Crimea, and wished, without keeping up an army of occupation at a vast expense, to prevent Russia from ever re-establishing her power, they have only to decree that henceforward the Crimea should be an independent state, self-governed; and to attract thither, in less than a year, as many millions of inhabitants as could be lodged on the soil, it would be sufficient for them to declare the ports free, and to plant on the summit of the Tchatir Dag a banner inviting the gold seekers of every nation to come and search its sides. In the rocks of the Tchatir, the Dimirdgi, Sinab, and Aluchta, there is enough to pay the expenses of a war if it lasted a century. Perhaps my readers may feel astonished at my making such a statement. They would be less astonished if they knew the authorities on which I rely. I do not merely appeal to geographical documents and the history of past times to prove infallibly that the gold mines of the Tchatir Dag exist, and have been worked; I also invoke the testimony of those who, *de visu, de manu*, have seen and touched veins of gold more abundant, a thousand-fold richer than those of the Ural and all the known mines. It suited the policy of the Czars to leave these mines unworked, and to efface the recollections of them as far as possible. If they were worked by free men, that would have attracted from every corner of Europe, a multitude of adventurers, men of enterprising character, on a single point of the empire; it would have been kindling a conflagration which they could not have mastered. If, on the other hand, serfs and prisoners were employed as miners, the Crimea was not, like the Ural, so remote from Europe that the groans of the slave martyrs could be smothered, and they might have escaped from the fangs of the despot. The Russian Government, consequently, proclaims the auriferous strata of these mountains, which evidently attach the Alps to the Caucasus to be fabulous. The Crimea, within ten years, will become the El Dorado of the Old World.—Dr. F. Maynard's "From Paris to Sebastopol."

THE TELEGRAPH FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The telegraphic line from Constantinople to Schumla, by Adrianople, is now completed. The various trials that have been made have succeeded perfectly, and in a few days the line will be opened to the public. This line is not less than 106 French leagues in length. The works required for the construction of the electric telegraph could not be seriously undertaken till after the rainy season, which occurs about the middle of May. It was impossible to have commenced them sooner, from the nature of the soil, which is clayey, and from want of a route; and you will not be surprised at this when you learn that the posts had to be brought from Heraclea, a port of the Black Sea—that is to say, more than 150 leagues from the country in which they were to be employed. The passage of the electric wires across the Balkans, in the midst of forests which had to be traversed with the aid of the compass, and which have not even the advantage of presenting a single tree capable of being turned to account, offered the greatest difficulties. The rocky soil, the total absence of means of transport, rendered the work, which in other respects was very simple, nearly impossible. Nevertheless, M. de Larue did not allow himself to be discouraged by any of these obstacles, and Constantinople may now be said to touch all the capitals in Europe. But the only question was not that of constructing the electric telegraph; it was necessary also to provide for its preservation; and for that purpose fifty-one guard-houses have been built along the line. The duty of guarding the wires is performed by men on foot and horseback, specially organised for the purpose; and a body of *emloyés* has been brought from France, and are now established at the different stations.—Letter from Constantinople, Sept. 7.

At the Atholl Gathering at Blair Castle last week, the weather was highly favourable for the performance of the games. The Atholl guardsmen numbered about 180 stalwart Highlanders, and there were not fewer than from 4000 to 5000 spectators present. Among them were his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

LITERATURE.

THE BATTLE DAY AND OTHER POEMS. By ERNEST JONES, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: G. Routledge.

SOME years have elapsed since this gentleman put forward his claims to take rank among the favourites of Apollo. Criticism was loud, not to say enthusiastic, in his favour. The *Country Post* and the *Conservative Herald* hailed him as a true poet. Provincial journals enlarged upon the encomiums of the metropolitan press. Some were reminded of Ossian, others of "Runic Rhyme." In such excessive laudations we are not disposed to indulge, for to be just, we must be discriminating. That Mr. Jones possesses the poetic faculty in a very high degree will be conceded by all who carefully read his productions, but we cannot yet place him on the summit of Parnassus. He has a rich imagination; his diction is sparkling, and at the same time chaste; his ideas are lofty, and he throws around them a warm and even gorgeous colouring; but he is unequal, and his flight is not always sustained, not, we believe, from want of ability, but from haste or carelessness. The tales he has selected do not, in our judgment, give full scope to his powers. He pants with effect the repulsive characters of the attorney Devilson, and his wife the Lady Malice, in the poem entitled "The Cost of Glory;" but are such personages fit subjects for poetry? We think not. They are creatures of every day life, odious and revolting, and the sphere in which they move is a police-court. The poet should seek some elevating theme which gives play to his imagination and lifts him above all that is base and sordid. Devilson and his wife would very appropriately be introduced into a novel, but they are not the subjects for a poem.

Mr. Jones has avoided the error we have pointed to in "The Battle Day; or, the Lost Army," and the consequence is that he has displayed his genius to far greater advantage. Some of his critics have compared this poem to the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" in its construction, at least in the final catastrophe; it rather reminds us of "Lara." However, the story, a very simple one, is but the vehicle of the verse, and it certainly abounds with brilliant passages. The hero of the tale, Lord Lindsay, rejects ancient lineage and gold, and marries for love; but he encounters a Cassio, and credits slander. The following stanza, in thought and expression, is surely true poetry:—

Oh, WRATH will drop with wearied wing,
And HATE will yield to tears;
But DOUR destroys the fairest thing—
Creates the spot it fears.

There are several minor poems in this volume which attest the poetical genius of the writer, and show that he can excel both in the lyric and didactic style. "Leawood-hall" combines vigour and pathos; the "Factory Town" and the "Corn-field and the Factory," though, perhaps, undeservedly severe on tall chimneys and the manufacturing system, are vividly descriptive. A poet is not to be judged of by mere fragmentary extracts, and we best discharge our duty to Mr. Jones by presenting to our readers one of his poems entire, not because it is the best, but because our selection must bear some proportion to the space we can afford.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

Darkness on the endless sea:
A wild, wild, wailing cry;
And the sun came down like a fiery frow,
Cast from a God on high.

A barque stood o'er the shadowy tide,
All shattered, pale, and dim;
With a countless crew, and such freightage, too,
That it sunk to its guano rim.

A steersman gaunt sat at the helm—
A weird, wild, phantom form;
His hand like a shade on the rudder was laid,
And he steered in the face of the storm.

His changeless eye on the changeless sea;—
The crew around him herd;
But they stifled their breath with the power of death,
For their terror could find not a word.

And the sea-roar fell, with a stollen swell,
On their hearts in a palpable fear;
For the name of the sea was Eternity,
And the barque was the sinking year.
The crowd seemed each moment to gather and grow,
And the foundering vessel to labour more low;
For the throngs on its deck were the millions of man;
The freightage it carried dead, prospect, and plan;
And Time was the spirit to steer.

Hark! to whirlwind-trumpet blast,
The wave-hosts anguished as they pass'd.
Their phalanx closed again,
From black-cloud batteries, thunder-riven,
The fork'd artillery of heaven
Poured downward like a rain.

From the dark shroud dies the blast,
Sinks the pennon from the mast,
Leans the vessel o'er the wave,
Like warrior gazing on his grave.

The moon stands over the desolate shore,
A wave-herd counting her sea-flocks o'er;—
And at times she descends the cloud-ladder of night,
Walking the deep in a mist of light,
And striking its waters, when wearied, to rest
With her ivory wand on their thousand-fold crest;
And the heavy march of the billows fell,
As they counted the seconds with roll and swell,
Till the vessel sank, like a dream o'er-raught,
With its mighty freightage of heart and thought,
As the noon of night was knelling,
From the waters heavily swelling,
With a deep and sullen chime;
And the stars the hours were telling,
With silvery fingers dwelling
On heaven, the dial of Time!

Let us add that the political opinions of Mr. Jones have nothing to do with his poetical pretensions. As a follower of the Muses he occupies neutral ground; and, let us observe, that he has undergone a punishment which even King Bomba would accept as a complete atonement, provided King Bomba has any lucid intervals. For nineteen months he suffered solitary confinement on the silent system in Westminster prison, without books, pen, ink, or paper; for fourteen days he was locked up in a cell on bread and water during the height of the cholera in 1849. He was only allowed to exchange a letter with his wife four times in a year during his two years' captivity, and to see her only four times for twenty minutes, in presence of a turnkey. On one occasion he wrote to Sir George Grey (then Secretary to the Home Department) about his illness, and, in consequence, one letter to his wife was struck off his narrow privilege; once some friends called to see him, and the visit of his wife for that quarter was prohibited. To those who are prejudiced against him, we may state that Mr. Jones has received an excellent education, and that he is the son of Major Jones, Esq., of the late Duke of Cumberland. However, with his politics we have no concern; we merely introduce him to our readers as a poet.

THE BULGARIAN, THE TURK, AND THE GERMAN. By A. A. PATON. Longman and Co.

This little volume, which contains reminiscences of a recent tour through the Seat of the War and its neighbouring States, is intended as a sequel to previously-published works by the same author, all having reference to the Northern and Eastern Families of Europe, and the State policy in regard to them, viz.—"Servia, the Youngest Member of the European Family;" the "Goth and the Hun," and the "Highlands and Islands of the Adriatic." The author has travelled a good deal in all parts of Europe, and appears to have enjoyed the advantage of being admitted into the *salons* of men of note in Government, diplomacy, and arms, in the principal Courts which he has visited. His view of the Eastern question is, that Austria and Turkey are the two local counterpoises to Russian ambition, and that the various projects advocated by political theorists, as "Byzantine Empire," "Debrezian Republics," "The German Democracy of the Frankfurt School," "The Re-establishment of Poland, by the efforts of Polish Emigration," are bubble schemes—may more, pro-Russian, because anti-Turkish, and anti-Austrian. Of course he considers that the separation of Hungary from Austria would be fatal to the stability of this arrangement; and goes so far as to view in the Hungarian revolt of 1848, which weakened the Austrian power, a proximate cause of the present Russo-Turkish crisis. The author's style is fluent and pointed; and, although we should not be prepared to accept him on all occasions as an authority, many of his opinions are at least worthy of consideration.



THE WATERING PLACE, BY ROSA BONHEUR.

L'Abreuvoir, par Rosa Bonheur.



THE DOGS IN THE FOREST, BY DIAZ.

Les Chiens dans la forêt, par Diaz.



A LANDSCAPE IN TOURAINE, BY K. GIRARDET.

Un Paysage en Touraine, par K. Girardet.



THE CAVERN, BY CELESTIN NANTEUIL.

La Caverne, par Célestin Nanteuil.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. W., SUDBURY.—The last move of all to the game between Messrs. Stanley and Staunton, in our No. for Sept. 8th, would be more explicit thus:—"If White take the Rook, then follow—K to R 4th (ch) and R to K 4th." &c.

E. W. W.—If the moves cannot be retraced, you are bound by the laws now in use to play the game out as it stands, as if no false move had been made.

L. H. F. G., IOTA.—You might have been tolerably certain that a game by two such players, contested evidently with the most extraordinary care, and since subjected to rigid analysis, admitted of no such oversight as you surmise. How could you possibly overlook the fact, so patent, that, if White gave check with his Queen at K R 6th, the adverse Queen being at Q B 8th, would capture her?

AMATEUR.—The final result of the games between Signor Dabisi and M. de Riviere gives, we understand, the majority to the former; but we are ignorant of the number of games played, or in what proportion Signor D. was victor. As, however, the whole series will be sent to us in a few days, we shall very soon be enabled to answer your query definitely.

D. T. F. R. S., NEMO, and others.—There is no chance of Solutions being noticed the same week, unless they are sent by Tuesday. Those received later will be reported this week following.

M. de R., Paris.—The collection is, no doubt, interesting. Let us have it, by all means.

DEBYON.—In Enigma 937, the Black Pawn should be at Black's K B 3th, not 4th.

G. W., OMBROUX, ERNEST, C. M. B., CHIEURG.—Your Problems shall be duly examined and reported on.

R. F. P., H. N.—The Solution we gave of Problem No. 602 is perfectly correct. If Black take the Queen, as you suggest, he must evidently be mated in the very next move.

V. H. d. L.—The copy of Lucena, formerly belonging to Mr. Mercer, was purchased, as you surmise, for the British Museum.

M. D.—Boncourt was a player at least equal to St. Amant, and superior, we think, to even when the latter was in his zenith, and yet to him La Bourdonnais could give the Pawn and move, and win! We thank you for calling our attention to the game, which is truly admirable.

H. T. P.—We beg, with all possible courtesy, to decline the pleasure of examining your friend's very ponderous essay on *A New Method of Recording the Moves in Chess Play*; in the first place, because under no conceivable circumstances could space be found for it in this Journal; and secondly, because if there is anything, beyond a disquisition on the authorship of "Junius's Letters," of which we have an especial horror, it is an article on Chess notation.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 603, by Ludovick, M. P., Sir T. M., Rev. H. L., J. T. S., J. T. C., Blackheath, G. W., M. C., P. J., Glasgow, P. de L., Hyde-park, P. P. N., Charming, are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 604, by Persens, Mus. Nemo, Publicolo, S. T. V., Chirurg., Paris, Excelsior, Minnie, Phil, Delta, Box, Napoleon, Malshehoff, are correct.

SOLUTION OF ENIGMAS, by Deveron, Signa, Ouyt, B. D., J. S. T., Vernon, Fenella, Gregory, G. M. W., Ombroux (F. X.), Excelsior, are correct. All others are wrong.

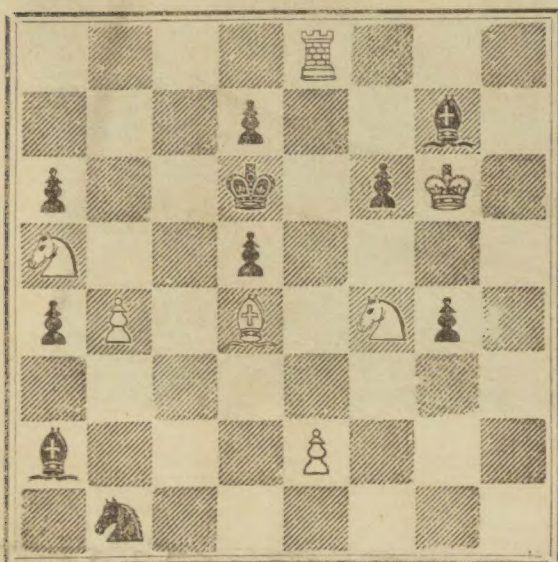
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch)	K to Q 4th	3. Q to her 6th (ch)	Q takes Q
2. R to Q Kt 6th	K takes P (a)	4. R mates	
(a) 2.	Q to K R 6th	4. Q mates.	
3. K takes Q	Anything		

There are many other variations for Black, but none which will delay the mate.

PROBLEM NO. 605.

By Herr C. BAYER, of Vienna.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following well-fought game was played some years ago between Mr. TAUNTON and Mr. STANLEY, the Chess Champion of the United States—the former giving the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove White's K B Pawn from the board.)

BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Staunton).	BLACK (Mr. Stanley).	WHITE (Mr. Staunton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	27. B to Q B 4th (a)	K to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 4th	28. P to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	29. P to K Kt 4th	B to K 3rd
4. P to K 5th	P to K 4th	30. B takes B	K takes B
5. Q to K Kt 4th (a)	Q to K 2nd	31. P to K B 4th	K to Q 3rd
6. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q B P takes P	32. P takes P (ch)	Kt takes P
7. P to K R 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	33. R to Q sq	R to Q B sq (ch)
8. P to K R 5th	Q Kt takes K P	34. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
9. Q takes Q P (b)	B to K 2nd	35. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
10. Kt takes Kt	Q to K 4th (ch)	36. Kt to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
11. B to Q 2nd	Q takes Kt (ch)	37. P to Q R 3rd	K to Q 4th
12. Q takes Q	B takes Q	38. R to Q 2nd	R to K B 5th
13. R P takes P	P takes P	39. R to K Kt 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
14. R takes R (ch)	B takes R	40. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th
15. Q B to Q B 3rd	B takes B (ch)	41. P to Q R 4th	Kt to Q 6th (ch)
16. Kt takes B	P to Q 4th	42. K to Q R 3rd	Kt to K 8th (f)
17. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to Q 2nd	43. R to Kt sq	Kt to Q B 7th (ch)
18. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd	44. K to Kt 2nd	Kt to K 6th
19. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 5th	45. P to Q R 5th	R to K B 7th
20. Kt to Q R 4th	K to Q B 2nd	46. K to Q B sq	K to Q B 3rd
21. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	47. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
22. P takes P	P takes P (c)	48. Kt to K 4th	P to Q B 7th (ch)
23. B takes Q Kt P	P to K 4th	49. K to Kt sq	K takes Q Kt P
24. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 4th	50. P to Q R 6th	K to Q Kt 6th
25. R to K sq	R to Q B sq	51. Kt takes P	R to Kt 7th (ch)
26. B to Q R 6th (d)	R to Q R sq	52. K to B sq	R to Q R 7th

And Black shortly after surrendered.

(a) Good, but not so good as P to K R 4th.
(b) The attack and the defence in this opening exhibit many novel and brilliant variations, and well deserve consideration.
(c) White gave up a Pawn here, with the intention of afterwards playing his Rook to Q R 4th, to win either the Bishop or Knight. Why this plan of action was abandoned the following moves will explain.
(d) If he had taken the K Pawn it is pretty evident he would have lost a piece.
(e) Had he taken the K Pawn with his Rook, White would have replied with Kt to Q B 3rd, winning the exchange at least.
(f) The termination, though far less interesting than that in the game of Sept. 8, is very pleasing and instructive.

CONSULTATION GAME

Between M. ST. AMANT, on the one side, against MM. DEVINEH, WUILLEMET, RENOIT, and DELONDRE, allied.

BLACK (The Coalition).	WHITE (M. St. Amant).	BLACK (The Coalition).	WHITE (M. St. Amant).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th (k)
2. P to Q 4th (a)	P takes P	22. K Kt to Q 4th	P takes Q B P
3. K B to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	(l)	
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	23. B takes Q B P	K Kt to K 4th
5. Castles	K B to K 2nd (b)	24. B P takes Kt	Q Kt takes P (n)
6. Kt takes Q P (c)	Castles	(m)	
7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	25. B to Q Kt 5th (o)	Kt takes Q
8. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to K 4th	26. B takes Q	K R takes B
9. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K Kt to Kt 5th	27. K R to K B 3rd	Kt to K 4th (p)
10. K B to K B 4th	P to Q 3rd	28. K R to K B 4th	Q R to Q sq (q)
11. P to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	29. K Kt to K B 5th	Kt to Q 6th
12. Q B to K 4th	P to Q B 3rd	30. B takes B (r)	Kt takes R
13. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	31. B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q 7th
14. Q to Q 3rd (d)	P to Q R 4th	32. B takes Q R P	Kt takes P (ch)
15. P to Q R 4th	K Kt to K R 4th	33. K to R sq	Q B takes P
16. Q Kt to K 2nd	Q to K sq	34. K Kt to K Kt P	K R to Q B sq
17. P to K Kt 4th (f)	K Kt to K B 3rd	35. K Kt to K B 5th	K R to Q B 7th
18. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd (g)	36. K Kt to K B 6th	K to B sq
19. P to K Kt 5th	K Kt to Q 2nd (h)	(ch)	
20. K Kt takes Q B P	B to Q R 3rd	37. K Kt to Kt 4th	Kt takes P
(i)		38. R to Q sq	B to Q 6th (e)

And, after two or three more moves, Black abandoned the game (r).

NOTES BY M. ST. AMANT.

(a) This move, though classed among Irregular Openings, is a very good opening, and a

premature variation of the Scotch Gambit. It has, however, been always underrated by the

high school.

(b) Very badly played, though the adversaries did not know how to profit by it.

(c) They should have advanced the King's Pawn. The Kt would have been compelled to

retreat, because the Queen's Pawn could not have been advantageously thrown forward on the

Bishop.

(d) We should have preferred playing the Queen to K B 3rd. Now that the K B's Pawn

of Black is advanced, the attack must be made boldly by the Pawns on the King's side.

(e) A good move, which totally prevents the adversary from developing their forces on this

wing.

(f) Boldly played. But it would have been more efficacious if the Queen had been at

K B 3rd.

(g) Played with the intention of placing the Bishop at Q R 3rd; having at in view the

offering of the Q B Pawn to be taken—the capture of which, as we shall see, being full of

danger.

(h) As the Kt has no other square than this, where he intercepts the advance of the Q B

Pawn, Black may have thought that they forced the Pawn, and that it was a fault not to

move in time by the adversary. They did not suppose it was in reality a calculation so dan-

gerous for themselves.

(i) This apparent success will cost them dear.

(j) This extraordinary move decides the game. It is played with the hand of a master,

and profoundly combined. This little Pawn, unsupported, advances in prize of three Pieces

or Pawns, and none of them dare take it.

(k) This seems the best move they have.

(l) All these moves are forced.

(m) White reaps the fruit of his brilliant combination. He is now about to regain his

Piece with all the advantage of attack and a fine position.

(n) We see nothing better for them to play.

(o) White might now have taken the Q Kt Pawn without injuring his game, which is a

very fine one. He would, perhaps, have done well to assure himself at once of this material

advantage.

(p) Feeble.

(q) Back a little demoralised, make moves of desperation.

(r) This Bishop cannot be taken, as mate would immediately follow.

(s) This game, without being perfectly correct, is remarkable for the fine combination in

the middle which gives the victory to White in a way most unexpected.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 942.—By W. C. C.

White: K at K 3rd, Q at Q Kt 2nd, R at K 5th, Bs at K R 5th and Q R sq;

Ps at K R 4th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th.

Black: K at K B 3rd, Rs at K R 2nd and K 2nd, B at K Kt 2nd, Kt at Q R

6th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 2nd, Q 2nd and 7th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 943.—By L'ANONYME DE LILLE.

White: K at Q B 2nd, Q at Q Kt 2nd, Kt at K 3rd, Ps at K B 2nd and 4th.

Black: K at K Kt 8th, Rs at Q 4th and Q R sq, Bat Q R 4th, Kt at Q Kt 6th;

Ps at K B 4th, K 5th, Q 7th, Q B 4th, and Q R 5th.

White to play, and make a drawn game.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE THOMAS NAPIER, K.C.B.

THIS gallant and worthy scion of the house of Napier, so famous in our warlike annals, was the second son of the Hon. Charles Napier by his second wife, the Lady Sarah, fourth daughter of Charles, second Duke of Richmond. He was born in Whitehall, 30th June, 1784; and, very early in life, entered the British Army as a Cornet of Dragoons, and soon after exchanged into the Line. From that time his career was one of continual activity and usefulness. He served in the Peninsula in the 52nd Light Infantry. He was Aide-de-Camp to Sir John Moore when that lamented General fell at Corunna. Besides that campaign, Napier was at Talavera, Busaco, where he was wounded, and in many of the Light Division encounters up to the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, where he was wounded and obliged to come home. He returned to the Peninsula, however, before the conclusion of the war, and shared in the glories of Orthes and Toulouse; at the latter he commanded the 71st Regiment. After the peace he went into the Guards, and then into a regiment of the Line, and subsequently retiring, remained on half-pay, until, as a Major-General, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, 1837. In 1838, he was created a K.C.B. Sir George Napier, as Military Governor of the Cape, displayed great energy and promptness in preparing and sending a succouring expedition to relieve Captain Smith, who was besieged by the Boers at Port Natal, and on the point of being reduced, after an obstinate defence. As a civil governor he enforced the abolition of slavery, introduced and nourished with surprising success a new system of district and other schools, made municipal government general, formed a road commission, and commenced several great public works for opening the country to trade and commerce; improved the management of the revenue, paid off the Colonial debt, and abolished internal taxes, relying solely on duties; and, more than all this, he kept the Colony free from Kafir wars for nearly seven years. On his return from the Cape he passed most of his time on the Continent living chiefly at Nice; and being there in 1849, he was, by the late King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, offered the command of the Sardinian army, but refused it, not liking to do battle except for his own country. When the premature panic caused by the Battle of Chillianwallah occurred, George Napier was offered the command in India, but refused it, thinking in common with the people of England, that the place of right belonged to his brother, Sir Charles. When the Russian war broke out he tendered his services as a Lieutenant-general, but they were declined; and he thenceforward continued in private life, till his death, which, to the sincere grief of all who knew him, took place at Geneva on the 15th instant. Sir George was twice married: first, on the 22nd October, 1812, to Margaret, daughter of John Craig, Esq., which lady died in 1819. He married, secondly, in 1839, Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of R. W. Blencowe, Esq., and widow of William Peere Williams Freeman, Esq., of Fowley Court, Oxon. By his first wife Sir George had issue three sons, all of rank and distinction in the British Army, and two daughters. Of these, the survivors are: Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Conolly Napier, C.B., Lieutenant-Almon W. J. Craig Napier, and Mrs. Bunbury. The frank, high-minded, and honourable character, and the warm-hearted and benevolent disposition of Sir George Napier secured for him through his well-spent life the earnest esteem and affection of his family and of hosts of friends, and made him everywhere popular with all.

DR. GILLY.

DR. GILLY, one of the Canons of Durham Cathedral, and Vicar of Northam-on-the-Tweed, died at his residence in the city of Durham last week, in the 67th year of his age. The demise of this liberal and enlightened divine is deeply lamented by all classes, more especially by the peasantry of North Northumberland. Dr. Gilly was the first person who sought to ameliorate the condition of the agricultural labourers in North Northumberland, by calling the attention of landholders and the general public to the then miserable state of the cottage dwellings generally found upon the estates in this district; and his benevolent suggestions have since been carried out with much spirit by the Duke of Northumberland and other large landholders. Dr. Gilly was also favourably known as the biographer of Felix Neff, the apostolic pastor of the French Vaudois, and as a writer of several works on the Waldenses, a people to whom he was zealously attached, and to whose claims on the sympathy of the English Protestants he was the first to draw attention. He was the means of raising a large subscription on their behalf, by which a college and library at La Tour, in Piedmont, was founded and maintained. Up to the time of his last illness, Dr. Gilly was engaged raising money for the extension of education among this community.

CAPTAIN CHARLES ACTON BROKE, ROYAL ENGINEERS.

THIS officer was the third and youngest son of the late Admiral Sir Philip Broke, Bart., of Broke-hall, Suffolk, who fought the famous action, when in command of H.M. frigate *Shannon*, against the American frigate *Chesapeake*, in 1812. Charles Acton Broke entered the Royal Engineers in 1836; and, after serving in various parts of the world, was quartered for many years in the Mediterranean, and latterly in the island of Zante. From one end of that sea to the other he was well known to all her Majesty's ships, merchantmen, and yachts, as "Signal Broke;" for, inheriting from his father an ardent love of the sea, and living at the highest point of the citadel of Zante, at an elevation of 700 feet above the sea, he challenged all vessels passing the island from his signal posts, and often extracted from them interesting and important news for the use of the garrison. Not less was he distinguished for his unbounded hospitality to the residents and visitors, and for his charity to the poor, of the island. During the last three winters, when, owing to the continuous failure of the current crops, the destitution in Zante became awfully great, Captain Broke supported forty or fifty starving families residing in the town, or in the village under the walls of the Castle. He was obliged to return home in July last on account of ill-health: he lingered in Ayrshire for a few weeks, and died of decline on the 7th inst., bitterly regretted. He married, in 1849, Anna Maria, third daughter of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Sundrum, Ayrshire, by whom he has left issue one son and three daughters.

FORCED WIT IN RUSSIA.—The *Augsburg Gazette* has the following from St. Petersburg, under date of August 28:—"The fine weather is coming to a close, and all the efforts of musicians and pyrotechnists can scarcely induce the frosty public of this city to visit Vauxhall and the Villa Borghese. Instead of these out-door amusements, the autumn has produced a plant in the field of political journalism from which we will pluck a few buds as specimens of Muscovite humour. It is a satire, having for its title 'Extracts from Journals, published in the year 1851, in the Aleutian Islands, composed by Tatarinoff.' In it the English and French are made to sport of. Thus we find under the head of 'Trade Notices,' the following:—'To be sold, 15,000 Sardinians, dressed up in French taste, with English spics, after the Turkish mode.' In the toy-shop of Charley Napier are to be disposed of 'real English floating batteries—good for use on dry land.' An experienced grave-digger, of whom no complaint had been made in the course of a thirty years' practice, 'offers his services to the Allied armies on the most reasonable terms.' The other extracts are in a similar strain. The novelty of such a treatment of political matters here affords great merriment to the public."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has presented the Rev. Dr. Hale with a valuable diamond ring. This clergyman had the honour of twice preaching before her Majesty and the Royal Family at St. Cloud, during their late visit to France.

The King of Prussia was to arrive at Nordhausen on the 17th, and to be present at the manoeuvres of troops in the province. He was then to proceed to Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, and afterwards to Stoltenfels. At the beginning of October, his Majesty is to go to Cologne to lay the first stone of the bridge over the Rhine, and will finally return to Berlin by way of Westphalia.

The Emperor and the Empress of Austria are enjoying the first few weeks of autumn in their summer residence at Ischl. Prior to their arrival at that place, the Emperor spent three days hunting chamois at the beautiful seat of the Archduke John. The Imperial family will return from Ischl to Schonbrunn at the beginning of next month.

The King of the Netherlands has conferred the honour of Knighthood (order of the Netherlands Lion) on the Rev. Dr. Gehle, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, Austin-friars, and Chaplain to the King of the Netherlands.

The King of the Belgians has offered a prize of 3000 francs to the author of the best history of the reign of the Archduke Albert and Isabella. It is now stated that the Emperor Alexander has given up the idea of visiting Moscow and Warsaw.

The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, arrived at Frankfurt on the 11th.

Prince Napoleon arrived in Paris on Monday, on his return from the excursion to the coast of England.

The King of Sweden has returned to Stockholm from his visit to Norway. It had been reported that the King was to have an interview with the King of Denmark in the south of Sweden, but none took place, his Danish Majesty having simply made an excursion *incognito* in Sweden.

The Prince of Prussia has completely recovered from his indisposition, and has left Cologne to join his family.

The Grand Duke Michael arrived at Revel on the 24th ult.

The departure of the King of Sardinia for Paris is not to take place before the beginning of October.

The Archduke Charles William, the new Governor of the Tyrol, will make his entry into Innsbruck on the 26th inst.

Last week two Russian Generals passed through Rome en route for Naples, and found time to visit the lions, and to spend money in the studios also—the war contributions, apparently, not having as yet exhausted their finances.

The Pacha of Egypt, accompanied by the French Consul, left Alexandria on the 9th of September, on board a war steamer, for Marseilles, en route to Paris and London.

Count Vilain XIV., the well-known Belgian diplomatist, has arrived at Turin, in order to deliver, in the name of his Sovereign, the insignia of the Grand Cordón of the Order of Leopold to King Victor Emmanuel and to the Prince de Carignan.

General Zanini, formerly Minister of War during the short-lived constitutional régime in Austria, has died of cholera in Vienna.

The Duke di Bivona, who was lately insulted by the Neapolitan police, has arrived in Paris with his family.

Baron de Bourqueney is expected in Paris from Vienna for a few days.

The Duchess of Genoa has sent 1000 £. to the committee for the Piedmontese army in the Crimea.

The burgesses of Portsmouth have called a meeting for the purpose of presenting a piece of plate to Sir Charles Napier, late Commander in Chief of the Baltic fleet. The committee have confined the subscription to one shilling for each person.

The great memorial in front of the Ducal castle at Brunswick is to cost 20,000 thalers. Rietschel of Dresden and Howald of Brunswick are engaged in the work, and expect to complete it in three years.

M. Meyerbeer, who has been rather seriously ill since his return to Paris, has now quite recovered. He intends leaving Paris towards the end of the present month.

The Right Rev. W. Vaughan, D.D., was elevated to the titular see of Plymouth, on Monday morning, at the church of the Holy Apostles, Clifton. Cardinal Wiseman officiated as the consecrator.

Mlle. Rachel has been most enthusiastically received by crowded audiences in New York.

Mr. Charles Braham has been engaged at the Italian Opera, Lisbon, as first tenor.

The Society of German Historians and Antiquaries will meet this month at Ulm.

A letter from Tripoli, dated the 29th of August, says:—"All Europe will be delighted to hear of the safe arrival from Timbuctoo of Dr. Barth. He has passed five years in accomplishing this dangerous journey."

A colossal statue of the celebrated archeologist Count Carlo Castiglione has been inaugurated in the court of the Palazzo Brera, at Milan.

The pension granted to Miss Browne, the blind poetess, by the Queen, at the instance of Lady Peel, is not £50 a year, as has been reported—it is only £20.

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